ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

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Vol. XVIII. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

For the Herald and Journal.

SABBATH REFLECTIONS.

"I the preacher was king over Israel in Jerusalem, and I gave my heart to know wisdom, and to know madness, and folly, and I perceived that this also is vanity and vexation o spirit."-Scripture.

It was deep night in holy Palestine,-A glorious night of olden time, And on the young creation looked the broad, Full moon, like the unsleeping eye of God. The glad winds slept, and their gentle breathing Scarce disturbed the pale, pure flowers which bathed In Kedron's glittering stream, or shook the wavelets Of Siloam's pool, which even then Had trembled 'neath the touch of angel wings; -The mystic cloud which yet above the ahrine Of Israel's God, in glorious light did rest, Stood out defined, and clear, and towering high. The marble walls, and lofty dome, o'erwrought With curious workmanship, grew yet more fair Beneath its fiery canopy.

The multitudes of Israel slept in peace, For o'er his chosen people God had set His angel watch, and from their wand'rings

Unto the pleasant land. Fair wert thou, then, O lost Jerusalem ! Gorgeous with gold and princely treasures rare. The nations costly tribute sent, and on Thy hallowed altars daily burned the holy Sacrifice accepted of thy God. Within the palace of thy king, one eve Was vet unclosed. The mighty Solomon, The son of David, slumbered not, but His brow was bared to the cool night breeze; The golden circlet weighed too heavily, nd he had laid, in very weariness, His jeweled sceptre by his side. Heavy With dew, his purple robes, with curious Broidery all o'erwrought, in massy foldings flung, and on his pale brow, and in his eye, So sad and thoughtful in its light, there sat

The God-like gift which he had sought of heaven.

Long and weary, brought them in, at last,

The music, which had Echoed through his gorgeous halls, were hushed,-The golden cressets, fed with costly oile, Burned faint and low, and the smoking incense From the jeweled censors floated away In wreathing vapor, on the midnight air. pon his ear the fulling plash of cool, Bright waters fell, from many a marble Fountain near; and gleaming 'neath the lastrous Moon, uprose the lofty walls of costly Palaces his hand had reared. Glory was thine, O king, and beauty showered On thee her richest gifts, and power and wealth Thy slaves were made. Why was thy spirit sad ! O, why is that bright gift which thou did'at crave Of God, fraught ever with such power to chasten And subdue ?-the priceless gem of wisdom ! Perchance that His pure breath, the human soul, Seeking the fount of light, might wander back. Through all the cloudy atmosphere of earth,

To heaven again. The harp of David Rested yet upon its rich pedestal, And its golden cords were tuned, as when with Plaintive note he sang how Zion's daughters sat In sadness down by ancient Babylon, And went the captive's lone and bitter tears. Again its cords by royal hands are swept, And through the long areades their music floats, And dies away, like spirits sighing On the midnight air: What avails it! what avails it!

All is changeful here below, So men from earth in silence go. And like the sea, which never fills Beneath their sure and conseless full, Death touches whom and when he will,-The grave is wide, it garners all. What avails it! what avails it!

Nought is new beneath the sun; That which is, was done before, Again shall that which was, be done Remembrance faileth of the past,-There happeneth one event to all, Wisdom, and folly, all, at last, Are hid beneath the shrouding pall.

Glory's wreath but decks the grave. Beauty fadeth like the breath, Wealth is powerless to save, Rejoice thee, then, O heart of youth, The golden bowl too soon will break, The silver cord too soon be loosed, And truth from all its slumb'rings wake.

"What avails it ! what avails it !"-and thus Since then hath swept along the tide of time Tast mouraful voice-like one deep sigh, which burst From out the sad and aching heart of doomed Hananity. Beauty hath breathed it forth, when crow With flowers; and glory, on the pinnacle Of fame; and genius, with his eagle eye, Hub turned his searching gaze into the past, And far beyond the ken of other eyes, And then hath bent his weary wing to earth, Breathing that mournful tone. And thus God wills, That faint with all this aching hollowness, And hope should plume them for the skies. Natchitoches, April, 1847.

For the Herald and Journal.

"CHARGING GOD FOOLISHLY."

In the Herald of the 14th inst., under the above caption, a writer takes exception to speaking of the famine in Ireland, as providential. I should agree with him, that it is improper to call it "an countable providence;" for, as he suggests, it is readily accounted for, in the want of " wisdom, industry, and frugality." But this by no means proves that it is not providential. On the other hand, this very circumstance, taken in connection with the principles taught us in the Bible, would lead us to refer it to God's providential government of the world.

It was caused," he says, "by the wicked agency of man." No doubt of this. So was the captivity of Israel, when carried away by the Assyrian monarch. And yet it is expressly said, that God brought that upon them for their sins. He calls the Assyrian, "the rod of mine anger," but adds, "he meaneth not so," but was only gratifying his own pride and ambition. See Isa.

essary misery. But it is not easy for us, shortsigned, spiritually diseased creatures, to judge what is, and what is not necessary, in the great scheme of divine providence. He acts, indeed, in this, upon principles of the most perfect wisdom, justice, and benevolence; but in reference to a thousand things of constant occurence, it is impossible for us to see all the bearings, and thereto judge why they take place. But it may be well to remark, we call things necessary or cessary according to the point of observation from which we view therm. Thus, taking one view The people need not have sinned and thus provoked the divine displeasure. But when they had sinned, it was necessary they should be pun-

In the first place, it is not necessary they should called for the regular business of the court. be sick, if they will observe the laws of the phys-God inflicts necessary chastisement for the viola- thing, a few days, and then died. tion of the principles of temperance and virtue.rent punishes a child with the rod; in one sense will know how to do him justice.

all upon himself. if he is referred to two passages of Scripture. " I make peace, and create evil. I the Lord do all these things."—Isa. 45: 7. "Shall there be evil in a city, and the Lord hath not done it?"—Amos, 3: 6. On the latter I transcribe Dr. Clarke's note, "Shall there be evil in a city-shall there be any pubiic calamity on the wicked, that is not an effect of my displeasure? The word does not mean moral evil, but punishment for sin; calamities falling on the workers of iniquity. Natural evil is the punishment of moral evil; God sends the former when the latter is persisted in." Mark the language, God sends natural evil. Let the reader also examine Clarke on the former text, Isa. 45: 7.

In conclusion, I too "wish Methodists would leave off Calvinistic remarks." But to shun these, I hope they will not adopt infidel remarks. It may be quite as hazardous to be swallowed up in the whirlpool of Charybdis, as to be dashed upon the rocks of Scylla-there may be less hope of escape. In our anxiety for God's honor, let us not dishonor him, by attempting to shut him out of the world he has made and governs. I have written briefly and imperfectly upon a very important subject-one to which, in the present state of the church and the nation, our attention cannot too frequently be called. April 17

For the Herald and Journal.

SKETCH OF ABNER KNEELAND.

tists there, of a gracious revival which they en- powers. Look at the Puseyites, as they flock to joyed the winter before. Mr. Abner Kneeland Rome. Look at them, as they adopt the prowas at that time keeping school in that place .- fane mummeries of the Romish mass. He professed to experience forgiving mercy, and joined their church. He was highly esteemed and easy? What rendered it so open and easy? Many causes from beneath have as a school-master, and great hopes were enter- doubtless operated, but among them we must into preach, and was considered much more than ordinary among them. I had no personal acquaintance with him until a few years afterwards, and there were particular circumstances which that the Christian preacher is no priest. I. led me to keep an eye on his "peculiar progression." After he had preached a while, he became involved in difficulty in regard to the peculiar features of Calvinism, and finally stumbled upon Mr. Winchester's views of final restoration. Here he professed to be in his element, and was zealously preaching it when I became acquainted Not long after, this doctrine lost its ance of a place of future punishment, but our translation was very imperfect, and to satisfy the world, he translated the new Testament, and "Inasmuch as a great number of persons are alarming words in the Bible, as our translation and dissipating the public mind, therefore.

light. With this faith, he became a preacher to above stated, we cannot consistently, as Method-Universalist society in the city of New York, ist ministers, co-operate with such men, nor give having been some time in Philadelphia. While them our encouragement. here, one of his society had two daughters, who appeared to possess extraordinary second sight, for local preachers of the M. E. Church, to enor clairvoyance. The father revealed the secret gage in such pursuits." to his spiritual guide, and they tried experiments until they were satisfied, that at certain stages of are cursed with a horde of hungry lecturers, the moon, the girls, by looking into a tumber of caring for nothing but their own bellies and water, (I think it was,) could see things under pockets, but as far as our personal acquaintance water, or under ground, at a great depth. The extends, there are as many of these wandering idea naturally suggested itself to them, that by stars as the people can well take care of. Ou this means they might find some of Capt. Kidd's objections to such a system of public instruction money, which tradition says he buried on the may be summed up in the following manner:

will follow his example, in a few years.

who obtained a hall, and commenced operations. means. The parties appealed to the public, through the press. I read the accounts of the girls, &c., given by one who said that he advised Mr. K. to have pose." It is not unfrequently the case, that when nothing to do with them, &c. And he considered the church is making an effort for a revival, some

his conduct as the cause of the division. instruct the citizens in the science of infidelity, if ance in the world, and he has come to instruct she could find a place. Mr. Kneeland gave her the people into its mysteries—a wonderful magic the liberty of his hall, as he soon came out a con- lantern will be employed—why, come, old and firmed infidel himself. Now he saw all his for-mer views were absurd. They went to Boston, whole village is filled with talk and fun. The to enlightened the descendants of the Pilgrims, evening comes, and every thing rushes to the and let them know they had no souls that would scene of wonder. Well, it all blows over, and possess conscious existence after death. He bejust as you begin to gather strength again, to do
came dissatisfied with these notions, and took something, another pounces upon you. So it goes. one step further into atheism, and established the Now if temperance lecturers, and anti-slavery "Investigator" to spread his doctrine, if doctrine lecturers, will let the citizens time their own work, it could be called. There seemed to be no bounds set to his rage against the Bible, and the God of the Bible.

Third. The whole troups wander about in this

ished-necessary, because such is the constitu-|church and perfections of God. When he came tion of the divine government-necessary, also, into court to receive his sentence, he was atas a salutary chastisment to effect in that people tended by his wife and family, and all things ar reformation from their sins. So in the case of ranged to call for sympathy and mercy in the sick people, who make themselves so, by indul- judge. But the judge knew his duty, and progence in hurtful appetites and passions, attributing their suffering to God, instead of themselves.

After his liberation he removed to the westical constitution. But when they have violated ward, where he died, a few years since. It was those laws, a necessity arises out of them, that reported, that after he was taken sick, he fell there should be suffering; and at the same time, into a stupor, and appeared unconscious of any

Thus, in a little more than forty years, this This will explain all difficulty about God being extraordinary man went from one thing to the author of such misery or suffering. A pa-

he is certainly the author of the suffering of the child; but in another, and very important sense, istic decrees frightened him from the simple he may justly charge the child with bringing it truths of the Bible, and once affoat, he had no compass or guide. He trusted to his own rea-I hope it will not hurt the feelings of the writer, son, and became lost in a labyrinth. A. K.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE CHRISTIAN.

His home is in heaven. This life is his jour ney to it. All his trials, joys, and sorrows losses and crosses, are so many preparatory steps for its enjoyment. His treasure is to pay his expenses on the way, and help others on to the same blessed world. Remember this, fellow traveller to Mount Zion. Be of good courage; you have good company on the way; soon your journey will be o'er, and you at home, sweet home, for ever.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE PREACHER NO PRIEST.

The Christian preacher is in no sense a priest, except as he, in common with all Christians, is appointed a priest "to offer up spiritual sacrifice, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ." Yet he often receives the name. In some States, priest is the appellation of preachers, as reverend is in others. Now, "words are things," or, at least, long indulged, attain the consistency of things .-We cannot, for a moment, suppose the descendants of the Puritans guilty of intentionally applying to ministers the title priest, with all the objectionable ideas associated with it. Yet they, and the Protestant world, generally, have suf-On the 28th of October, 1801, I preached in Dummerston, Vt., and was informed by the Baphave, in many places, claimed its associated tuiced of his usefulness, as he had already began clude the influence which has been exerted by

For the Herald and Journal.

TRAVELLING LECTURERS.

charm, for Winchester preached horror to the through the Herald, the resolutions passed by wicked, that they might lay in hell for ages, &c. the Bucksport Ministerial Association, and pub-He finally concluded there was no hell, and all lished in the Herald of Dec. 9, respecting travwent to heaven when they died. He admitted elling lecturers; and as they are greatly misunthat our translation of the Bible gave an appear- derstood, we will transcribe them, and offer a

such words as indicated future punishment, such as hell fire, damnation, &c., he left in the text perance, Slavery, History, Astronomy, etc., and untranslated. Instead of reading, in Mark 3:39, inasmuch as such efforts are often ill-timed and "But is in danger of eternal damnation," he exciting, consequently bearing unfavorably upon read, "in danger of aonian punishment. He the interests of the church, by diverting the atconsidered it improper to have such harsh and tention of our members from the means of grace.

"Resolved, That, though these subjects are im Now, he was sure he had obtained the true portant in their place, yet, in view of the facts

We cannot say that other parts of the country

While they were making preparation for this are persons of very exceptionable character .enterprise, some of Mr. K.'s wiser friends ad- Take an example or two. A temperance lectures vised him not to engage in it, as it might materi- puts up at a rum tavern, and after spending to ally operate against him as a preacher, &c. But few days and evenings in the village, in lectur he was immoveably fixed, and calculated on success, and told his friend that he thought it probable, that if the ancient prophets did actually fore-tell future events, that they discovered them by some such power or gift as those girls possessed. They progressed, and the girls got a peep at the lecturer on sacred history, can spend nights at treasure, (if my memory serves me, somewhere the card table, or in the ball room. A pious antiabout West Point,) but the diggers failed to bring slavery lecturer, takes every opportunity to vilify it out. After they had labored to their heart's the church and state. Thus a tribe of hungry content, this veritable believer in clairvoyance, wolves prowl about the land, until the people are gave up the visions of the girls, and those of the sick; a good man finds himself in so bad comprophets, and the whole system of divine revela- pany, that he stands a poor chance to gain confition together, and it is very likely that many who dence from the sober portion of the community. are now firm believers in magnetic clairvoyance, Let good men stay at home, and bad men mind their own business. We are of the opinion, that There was a strife in his society, which came to a division, and he was left with a minority, actually been retarded and injured by these

Second. "Such efforts are often ill-timed." is conduct as the cause of the division.

At this time, Fanny Wright was wishing to bills—something wonderful has made its appear just as you begin to gather strength again, to do

God of the Bible.

He was finally indicted by a grand jury in Boston, for blasphemy. His friends tried to awaken sympathy in the public mind, by complaining of "persection for difference of opinion," &c. This was flatly denied. It was for what he had published. Yes! he had published, with a manifest design to cast odium upon the

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BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1847.

more. A small village in this State, paid these habit which now, like a tyrant, ruled him, had | not pray more, If prayer was nothing but a duty, lecturers over one hundred dollars, during one winter. It was impossible to do much else but take care of these public servants. We believe He sat in his lonely halls. Friends had for-

these brethren, will judge them opposed to the moral and educational interests of their respective charges, but that they love their interests too well to look on with indifference and see them injured to look on with indifference and see them in

by their professed, and generally false friends.—
Perhaps our people west are not so afflicted, for herds of western gentry float "Down East," where it is thought the people will gape and wonder in their heathen ignorance, at the fooleries and conceit of their wonderful selves. If person along the people will gape to place to aid the people will gape and wonderful selves. If person along the people will gape and wonderful selves. If person along the people will gape and wonderful selves. If person along the people will gape and wonderful selves. If person along the people will gape and wonderful selves. If person along the people will gape and wonderful selves and conceit of their wonderful selves. If person along the people will gape and wonderful selves and conceit of their wonderful selves to aid. sons are needed to go from place to place, to aid he not the wine-cup. There it stood, ever near him,

SCATTER THE HOLY FIRE!

For the Herald and Journal.

mation, but it is still ringing in my ears. It came a beast, for whom none weepeth. Yea, thou from a brother, deeply devoted to God, and often didst choose to pare the Apples of Sodom, and broke the silence in the prayer room, when all feed on their ashes all the days of thy life; and hearts were bowed before the throne. Often it hast found bitterness at the latter end." came like a flash of lightning, or like a clap of thunder, in the midst of the richest down-pour ings of the rain of righteousness-" My God! scatter the holy fire!"

How beautiful, my brethren, and expressive, the Holy Ghost under the symbol of fire! This is a favorite symbol of Scripture; and what fitter emblem could be selected to signify the purifying offices of the Holy Ghost?—those offices in which he renewes the soul in holiness, and cleanses it from all unrighteousness! O, my brethren, we need more of his sacred influences. More of his sanctifying unctions! More of his purifying flames! Oftener should our faith crv out, in its struggle, " My God, scatter the holy fire!" Or, in the inimitable measures of Wes-

" Refining fire go through my heart, Illuminate my soul; Scatter thy life through every part, And sanctify the whole"

THE APPLES OF SODOM.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Ah! what is life, thus spent! And what are they But frantic, who thus spend it ?'-Cowper.

The heir of a noble house grew up to manhood. His person was lofty, and his step com-manding and proud. He had been nurtured in halls of learning, and all that wealth could lend to intellect was his. He dwelt in a state sion, and many waited for his smile.

In his ample library were gathered the wisdom of ancient sages, and the varied knowledge of modern times. Tomes, enriched by the skill of the engraver, and gay in silk and gold, strewed his tables. There he sometimes lingered till the lamps grew pale, and the fire in his burnished

But, as he sat in his deep chair of velvet, with his feet upon an embroidered ottoman, he sometimes dozed over the open page. For a wine cup was beside him there.

Once, he read from a classic book, of the apples of Sodom; but deep sleep came upon him, I habitually feel this necessity; but the other and, falling, he lay upon the rich carpet. His day the conviction came to my mind with strange servants bore him to his couch; and when his power, and I said, with greater emphasis than head sank in the deep down-pillow, he mur. ever, I must pray more. It struck me with inmured something like "Apples of Sodom."

books, or his foot failed in the hall, and they prayer, even by those who are prompt to acknowllaid him in his bed, as one without strength, they said to each other, "Our master hath caten the apples of Sodom." But beyond this they spake was in patriarchal times. We do not pray as not, for they loved the heir of that honorable Jacob did. He wrestled until the breaking of house, where they had so long been fed.

rooms of that princely abode. At her word, prayer, and we do not allow the repose of our the marble vases glowed with fresh flowers, and nights to be disturbed by it. It is not because guests, robed in rich apparel, gathered round our wants are all supplied, that we are so feeble the costly board. At her word, the steeds moved and brief in prayer; nor is it that God's bounty gracefully in the proud chariot, for she bore is exhausted. over that household the authority of a wife.

Yet there was something at her heart, that hand is not shortened, neither his ear heavy. Only think how small a portion of each sucgnawed like a secret worm. Of this she spake ot, but the green leaves of hope withered, and cessive day is spent in prayer. I wonder if any

lamp was shaded by the heavy folds of rich cur- the minutes you daily occupy in supplication, tains, and the steps gliding around her, upon the and the kindred exercises of thick and radiant carpet, gave no sound. Then reading, and meditation, and see to what it will the wail of a weak infant was heard, and the soul amount. Will the sum total be one hour? What!

of sorrow he gathered not, for in his hand were time has business? Could not a little be saved the Apples of Sodom. Yet the little feet of the from business for prayer? Do you not give an

Years rolled on; and in the house of strangers. was the son of the drunkard. Bolts and bars re- yet could not some be spared from the table, o

The father sat in his lonely halls. He scarcely not to be interfered with.

Seeing then that we can pray more—that time encircle him; the black his, and a greater sin—for it was voluntary. The

it dishonest, for a man to go about the country in this way; let him return to some honest employment.

The white hairs of age were upon him, yet had he not become wise. Wealth was still his, but In view of these evils, the Association came to he enjoyed it not. Neither gave he to the poor; a very judicious conclusion, to take a stand against them, and we do not believe that those who know thies.

sons are needed to go from place to place, to aid the temperance cause, let some respectable and well regulated society appoint the men, and devise means to defray their expenses in such a manner as will prevent imposition. Let our local preschers find some more profitable employment, and save themselves from being found in bad company.

H. C. Tilton.

North Penobscot, April 24, 1847. his name to be gratefully remembered among

They laid down the dead, in the tomb with his fathers; and methought from their coffins issued a hollow voice-" Strength was thine, and manly beauty-wealth, and learning, and love, and the joys of paternity-and all that the world covets. Yet thou hast come unto us as with the burial of

'LONG ARTICLES" -A SCENE IN THE EDITOR'S OFFICE.

Ed. Do you wish our readers to read your article entire, Mr. Scribblelong? S. Certainly, sir—why else would I print?

Et. Take an editor's advice, then, and condense it to one-eighth of its present dimensions, and it will be read by some who get the paper. S. (coloring) - How can I, without violence to

Et. If you cannot condense, then write eight separate articles, change your title in each, for variety's sake, and your labor will not be lost; but to publish that long thing, in this age of hurry and rapidity, why, we might as well pub-lish so much Greek, for all the readers who will go through with it.
S. (A little piqued)—How long do you think

a newspaper article ought to be, Mr. Editor? Ed. Not more than a column, unless it be first-rate, something spirited and of general in-

terest; never more than two columns. S. Ahem! that's rather a Procrustean rule, I

Ed. It is a rule founded upon close observation and editorial experience. Pray, tell me when did you read patiently a longer article, in any newspaper.
S. (thoughtfully)—Well, let me see. I read

my last essay upon "Perseverance," which was full four columns of the "Heavytides Gazette," and-

Ed. (Smilingly)-Your own article. Who else read it? No one except yourself and the proof-reader, perhaps.
S. (passionately)—Mr. Editor, I did not come

here to be insulted; if you do not like my MS., Ed. (handing it)-It is here, sir.

S. That will do—good morning.

Ed. Good bye. (Exit Mr. Scribblelong.)—

I MUST PRAY MORE.

I habitually feel this necessity; but the other describable wonder that so little time should be Afterwards, when he slept long among the employed, and so little energy expended ouse, where they had so long been fed.

A fair young creature was seen in the lofty lasted all night. We put forth no such power in We are as poor as creatures ever were, and heas rich and munificent as ever. His

the garlands of joy.

She lay upon a silken couch. Perfumes satisfied as to resolve that he would spend more time in prayer the next day. Just add together Then reading, and meditation, and see to what it will of the young mother departed.

The master of the mansion wept. But with his tears were drops of wine. The holy fruits which can be afforded? Let us see. How much child at his side made music in his heart; and hour or two more to business, every day, than it he saw, with pride, that the rich curls round the absolutely requires? Then how much time has pure forehead were like his own.

sleep for the refreshment of the body? Might
The boy grew in strength and in beauty.— not some little time be redeemed from sleep, in His heart reached out slight tendrils for some- prayer, with more profit to the whole man than thing to love, and took hold both of the good and if it were given to repose? Would not the soul the evil. Ere the eyes of the mind were fully thereby obtain a rest, which would most favoraopen, the quick passions had put forth broad, bly re-act on the body? I do not believe the dark leaves, to drink up the sunbeams. Psalmist suffered any thing in the day for the When he erred and deserved reproof, or when hours of night he spent in communing on his bed e did well and needed encouragement, there with his own heart and with God. I do not believe was no father—save a bloated form in the wine that even "tired nature" had any reason to comtrance. He became a youth, and flattery spake plain of that interruption of repose due to her. At his nod, servants went and came, and when his splendid equipage rolled along the pavement, the gazing crowd said that he was happy. But I suspect he enjoyed as good health, and was as the gazing crowd said that he was happy. But they knew not that for the undisciplined mind Such interruptions of sleep are no loss, even to the body. I am sure, and I think no one can doubt that considerably more time might be af -whence issued wild shrieks, and exultings with- forded for prayer than is actually given to it. If out cause, and the loud laugh of the maniac, - we take none from business and none from sleep strained him, and the glory of his clustering locks conversation, which is not always the most profit able? Perhaps some of us spend more time in He raved wildly; calling his servants to his barely receiving the body's nourishment, than we aid, and uttering maledictions because they came not. At intevals, he was quiet, and wrote upon the walls of his cell incoherent thoughts; and amid broken and blotted lines might be traced

-"Apples of Sodom."

The father sat in his lonely halls. He scarcely

might have been spent in prayer and devotion,
without interfering with any thing which ought
not to be interfered with.

OFFICE OVER No. 1 Cornhill. No. 19.

we ought to pray more. We do not pray enough to discharge the mere obligation of prayer. We are commanded to pray more than we do, aye, to pray without ceasing. But prayer, while it is a duty, is rather to be viewed by us in the light of a privilege. And, O, it is such a privilege! What a favor, that we may petition God, and ask of him eternal life, with the confidence that we shall not ask in vain! How strange it is that we no more value and exercise this privilege of prayer! It is astonishing that the sense of want, or the desire of happiness, does not carry us oftener to the throne of grace, and that we should ever require to be incited to prayer by the stimu-lus of conscience. O, I wonder that we do not oftener go in unto the King, whose gracious sceptre is ever extended towards us; I wonder we have not more frequent and longer interviews with our heavenly Father. It is strange we do not pray more, when prayer is the easiest way of obtaining good. What is so easy as to ask for what we want? How could we receive blessing on cheaper terms? Surely it is easier than to labor, and less expensive than to buy. It may be hard to the spirit to ask of men. To beg of them you may be ashamed. But no such feeling should keep you aloof from God. He giveth and

upbraideth not. But prayer is not only the easiest way of obtaining good. It is the only way of obtaining the greatest of all good. The subordinate necessaries of life we get by labor or purchase; but the things we most need are given in answer to prayer. The one thing needful is a divine donation. We ask, and receive it. Now we labor much. Why do we not pray more? Do we seek a profitable employment? None is so profitable as prayer. No labor makes so large a return. If you have an unoccupied hour-and you have many, or might have, by redeeming time-you cannot employ it in any way that shall tell so favorably on your interests as by filling it up with petitions to God. Yet when we have such an hour, how apt we are to spend it in unprofitable intercourse with our fellows, rather than in communion with God. It is wonderful that we talk so much, when "the talk of the lips tendeth only penury," and pray so little, when "prayer brings a quick return of blessings in

variety."

Is there any thing attended by a purer pleasure than prayer? One who knew, said, "It is good for me to draw near to God;" and again, "It is good to sing praises unto our God; for it is pleasant; and praise is comely." All the exercises of devotion are as full of pleasure as they are abundant in profit.

But prayer is not only a means of getting good. It is such a means of doing good, that I wonder our benevolence does not lead us to pray more. We are commanded, "as we have opportunity," to do good unto all men. Now prayer affords us the opportunity of being universal benefactors. Through God we can reach all men. We can make ourselves felt by all the world, by moving the hand that moves it. In no other way can we reach all. Prayer makes us, in a sense, omnipresent and omnipotent. It prevails with Him

The world needs your intercessions. It lies in wickedness. Zion needs them. She languishes because few pray for her peace; few come to her solemn assemblies. Whose family needs not the prayer of its every member! Who has not kindred that are not of Christ? With such a call upon us for prayer so urgent, and from so many quarters, I wonder we pray no more.

-more for God, and more for myself; for I find that when I pray most, I accomplish more, in the brief intervals between my devotions, than when I give all my time to labor or study. I am convinced there is nothing lost by prayer. I am sure nothing helps a student like prayer. His most felicitous hours-his hours of most successful application to study are those which follow his seasons of most fervent devotion. And no wonder. Shall the collision of created minds with each other produce in them a salutary excitement, and shall not the communion of those minds with the infinite Intelligence much more excite them, and make them capable of wider thought and loftier conceptions?

I must pray more, because other Christians. whose biography I have read, have prayed more

God is disposed to hear more prayers from me than I offer; and Jesus, the mediator, stands ready to present more for me. If I pray more, I shall sin less.

I will pray more. The Lord help me to fulfil this resolution .- Rev. William Nevins.

EXTRAORDINARY FASTING.

changes, of the case of a man in Alexandria, La., who, at last accounts, had for thirty days refused to permit a particle of food or a drop of stimulant to pass his lips. Water, and in small quantities, was the only nourishment taken by him, and he still adhered with great pertinacity to the resolve at first expressed by him, not to seek the benefit of medical aid. During the last few days his pulse has gradually declined in strength, and other marked symptoms presage an approaching dissolution.

The above case, if true, is quite remarkable. but we recollect one more singular than this, for truth of which we can fully vouch. It is this: Some few years since, a Mr. M——,of Portersville, Conn., under the influence of religous excitement, conceiving it to be his duty to imitate the example of our Savior, and fast forty days, actually performed the same, the only thing which passed his lips during the whole period, being cold water, in which a little salt had been dissolved This, though a remarkable case, is strictly true, and has been attested to by his own family, friends, and hundreds of individuals, and also by the resident physician of the village.

Although much weakened by protracted fasting

he retained all his faculties during the whole period. When the feat was completed, he commenced taking food in extremely small quantities, under the advice of his physician; and in two or three days was able to walk unassisted a distance of about two miles, to the residence of his father Mr. M—— is remarkably healthy, and truly pious; and when we see him, as we frequently do, hale, and hearty, and robust, we cannot but re ber his extraordinary fast. - Farmer and Mechanic

For the Herald and Journal.

THE SINNER.

His home is in eternity. He knows not that all his carnal mirth, sensual enjoyments, and vain amusements, are only fitting him for misery. His money is paying his expenses (which are extravagant) on his way, and helping others to be as miserable as himself. Soon life's journey will end. His pleasures will sting him; time, like a murdered ghost, will haunt him; despair encircle him; the blackness of darkness is his

OURNAL. ertake the risk and or the benefit of our riving any fee or res that accrue, afte ng, are paid to the blished weekly, at

ew England, Provi-

sed to the Agent, at

ith the names of the

to Office to which pe-

and present a brief, but full statistical report, of his

labors, at the close of each love feast, in connection with the report of the collections made for him. This it appears to us, would at once furnish a salutary

stimulus to the minister in the performance of pas-toral labor, and silence all complaints of the people

and very much aid in raising our current supplies.— We here close our Financial Circular, in which we

have laid before you, First, the Plan of Finance

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1847.

APPOINTMENTS

BOSTON DISTRICT .- Phineas Crandall, P. E.

Boston, North Bennet Street-William H. Hatch.

Church Street-A. D. Merrill.

Canton Street-B. K. Peirce. South Boston-George F. Pool.

Cambridge, Ebenezer Church-J. A. Merrill,

"Harrard Street—I. J. P. Collyer. Charlestown, First Church—George W. Frost. Seccond Church—To be supplied.

Medford, Pickering Church-James Shepard.

Roxbury-A. A. Willitts.

Dorchester-T. W. Tucker.

Watertown-Daniel Richards.

Newton Upper Falls-Jacob Sanborn. Waltham-Moses P. Webster.

Malden Centre—Joseph Cummings, "North—J. C. Ingalls,

Lynn, Common—John W. Merrill.

"Wood End—Joseph Dennison.
South Street—John Clarke.

Salem—David L. Winslow. Danvers Mission—Zachariah A. Mudge. Marblehead—Willard Smith.

Gloucester Harbor Mission-H. M. Bridge.

Town Parish-John Paulso

Worcester District, James Porter, P. E.

Worcester, Park Street-J. D. Bridge.

New England Village-To be supplied.

Worcester, Thomas Street—George Dunbar. Shrewsbury Mission—J. Hascall. West Boylston Mission—D. K. Merrill.

Holliston—J. H. Twombly.
Milford and Hopkinton—H. E. Hempstead.

Sudbury-N. S. Spaulding.
Marlboro' and Harvard-Horace Moulton.

Worthen Street-I. A. Savane

Oakham and Hardwick-John Goodwin-one to b

Webster-C. S. Macreading and I. Ireson, sup.

Hector Bronson, Agent for the American Bible So-

Pincheon Street-Mark Traftor

-Z. B. C. Dunham

SPRINGFIED DISTRICT, A. D. Sargeant, P. E.

Chicopee Mission and S. Hadley-Robert Kellen

Three Rivers and S. Belchertown-D. E. Chapin.

Montgomery-To be supplied.
W. Parish and Feeding Hills-N. J. Merrill.

Wilbraham—H. V. Degen.
Wesleyan Academy—Robert Allyn.
S. Wilbraham and Monson—A. S. Flagg.

Blandford North-W. A. Braman. Chester Village and C. Factories-I. Marcy.

" Factories—To be supplied.
South Deerfield Circuit—R. P. Butfington.
Williamsburg—To be supplied.

N. Belchertown and So. Amherst-J. Wilson. N. Amherst-To be supplied.

Colerain—John Cadwell.

Charlemont and Rowe—E. A. Manning.

Buckland and Shelburne—To be enpplied.

Savoy and Cummington-To be supplied.

Agaicam-G. W. Green, sup. West Springfield Mission-Ephraim Scott

D. A. Wheeden transferred to the Oneida Confe

W. R. Bagnall transferred to the Providence Cor

ference, and appointed Principal of the Providence

GREAT LIBRARY OF FEMALE AUTHORS.-Count

Leyden—J. W. Mowry. Gill and Bernardston—John Ricketts. Greenfield Mission—Thomas Marcy.

Northampton Mission-To be supplied.

Springfield, Union Street-George Landon.

Weston-K. Atkinson.

Concord Mission-Wm. F. Lacount

Lowell, St. Paul's-C. K. True.

Ashburnham-David Kilburn.

Winchendon-William Gordon

Hubbardston-Samuel Tupper. Templeton and Petersham Mission

Princeton-Albert A. Cooke.

Barre Mission-W. B. Olds.

Southbridge-Mark Staple.

Charlton-To be supplied. Dudley-J. L. Hanniford.

Oxford-Amos Walton.

Lunenburg-T. W. Gile.

Fitchburg-D. K. Bannister.

Cabotville-Loranus Crowell.

Westfield-Miner Raymond.

Wales-W. A. Clapp.

Jenksville-David Sherman.

Pelham-I. B. Bigelow.

Colerain-John Cadwell.

Chesterfield-Wm. Bardwell.

Southwick-To be supplied.

Ware Village—C. L. Eastman. Thorndike—N. E. Cobleigh.

W. Brookfield—To be supplied.
Enfield Mission—J. W. Dadman.
Prescott and Athol—J. S. Day.

Academy.

Granville Circuit—To be supplied.
Blandford Centre—Windsor Ward.

Southampton-To be supplied

" South-To be supplied

supplied.

So. Royalston Mission-Pliny Wood.

Rutland and Holden-Simon Putnam

Saxonville-Chester Field

Milbury—G. W. Bates.
Parnumsville—T. H. Mudge.
Leicester Mission—J. T. Pettee.

Amos Binney, Agent for Wesleyan University.

North Reading—To be supplied.
North Andover Mission—To be supplied.

Walpole-J. A. Adams, Dedhom-To be supplied.

Chelsea-Mosely Dwight

Ipswich-Lorenzo R. Thayer.

Newbury-J. M. Merrill.

at Concord, N. H.

sfield-William R. Stone

Newburyport-Stephen Cushing.

Saugus-Edward Cook.

Richmond Street—Thomas C. Peirce.

E. Boston—Joseph Whitman.

Bromfeld Street—Samuel H. Higgins.

N. Russell Street—William Rice.

Marner's Church—Edward T. Taylor.

Gardiner, Me., May 5.

M HILL

FINANCIAL CIRCULAR, ADDRESSED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE M. E.

CHURCH IN THE MAINE CONFERENCE.

Dear Brethren; we invite your attention,

IV. To the Remedy for the evils arising from our financial deficiencies. An effectual remedy for these
evils, we think, will be found in adopting and carrying out the very excellent Plan of Finance, recom-Secondly, Our Deficiencies; Thirdly, The causes of these deficiences; Fourthly, The tendency of these deficencies; Fifthly, The true remedy for the evils mended by the Conference, which, in a previous pa-per, we laid before you. But, in order to do this, so as to make it permanently effectual in removing these evils, it appears to us important to attend to the hands, so that we have extended our remarks very much beyond our original intention. We close, there-fore, by expressing our obligations for your forbearance, in patiently hearing us through, on a subject following suggestions:

1. That you are strictly careful to reccommen which is, in many respects, so disagreeable.

1. That you are strictly careful to recommend no one for license to preach, who has not given you full and satisfactory evidence, of the possessiod of "grace, gifts, and fruit," as required by the Discipline; and especially that you recommend no one to e travelling connection, who is not possessed of these Disciplinary qualifications, in an eminent de gree; and who is not such a man, in every respect, as will be likely to be generally acceptable and useful, and consequently be able to command a com-

petent support.

2. That the Conference be more strict and careful in the whole process of receiving preachers. Before any candidate for the travelling connection is re-ceived on trial, the Discipline, as interpreted by usage, makes it necessary that the Conference be usage, makes it necessary that the Conference be put in possession of satisfactory evidence that such candidate is possessed of the above named qualifications; but it appears to us that such evidence should be more carefully investigated; and before any such candidate is received into full connection, it ought to be carefully ascertained that he has strictly conformed to the requisitions of the Disci-pline, in respect to the cultivation of eminent perpline, in respect to the cultivation of eminent personal piety—diligence in study, especially the study of the Bible, and books of personal piety—activity and faithfulness in performing his duty as a preacher and a pastor, especially the duty of "visiting from house to house"—maintaining strict propriety of ministerial deportment, in his general intercourse, &c., as pointed out in extenso, from the 9th to the 18th section of the Discipline, inclusive; and partic ularly that he be required to "give satisfactory evi-dence respecting his knowledge of those particular subjects which have been recommended to his con-

sideration," in the "Plan of study."

3. That the Conference and the whole church are called upon, most emphatically, by the state of our work, to unite their energies, and adopt and vigor ously sustain, some more effectual method of minrial improvement, so as to enable our rising mir istry to meet the exigencies of the times, and render hemselves more worthy of a support than their predecessors. We certainly need something, and for ourselves we could not object to some such institution as the "School of the prophets," superintended by Elisha, or the prophet Samuel; or such an in-stitution as was established at Ephesus, for the education of young men for the ministry, under the su-perintendence of St. John the apostle; or a modifition of some such Theological institution as has had the sanction of all the leading branches of the evangelical church, in every age of the world; or particularly such an institution as was proposed to be established by Mr. Wesley and the early fathers of Methodism, and since has actually been estab-lished in the two Wesleyan Theological Institutions commenced in our own New England.

4. As we deem it of the first importance to our financial interests to guard with special vigilance the door of admission into the Conference, we regard as of almost equal importance to watch with strict attention the door of egress from the effective trav elling ministry, to the superannuated list, and see that no one is admitted there, who is not really in fact superannuated, according to the strict Disciplin ary sense of this word; so that that list be not emparrassed with unworthy claimants. If this be faithfully done, and that list be preserved unembarrassed as it should be, there is absolutely no cause that we have occasion to present before the public, for peons, in which we can make out so cuniary contribut strong a case, as in behalf of our superannuated men This should never fail to be done in a special ser mon, in each congregation, at a suitable time, prev ious to the session of each Conference, in connection with the taking up of the fifth collection as required

by the Discipline. 5. It seems to us absolutely necessary so to arrange our itinerant work as to give to each charge just as much preaching as they will pay more, unless they are aided by the missionary so Such an arrangement would throw the feebl stations into the circuits, where they belong, and so enlarge feeble circuits as to make them efficient, and afford to all our ministers alike a competent support, instead of confining a competent support to a few ministers who fill the best stations, as it is now. In order to this, it would be necessary for the Presiding Elders to ascertain, before the session of each Conference, about how much will be raised in each charge, and this will enable the appointing power to arrange ch an arrangement wo the work accordingly. Su be a salutary rebuke to the narrow-souled avarice which sometimes ekes out in such language as this Send us a preacher next year, and we will do as well by him as we can," when they know that they have not done half what they might and ought have done the year before, and do not seriously intend to make out for their preacher a competent support, for the year to come, when they know they easily might; or as is sometimes exhibited in language still more offensive, "the preachers must go some where, we shall therefore have one, whether we support him or not." Such ought to be blessed with "dearth of the word of the Lord," till they learn to appreciate and pay for it, or be placed upon the list missions to the heathen, till they through with a second process of civilizing and Christianizing. It is the principle of graduating the amount of preaching according to the pay, so that when the pay stops the preaching stops, which is so efficient among our Congregational neighbors, causing persons of a given amount of property among them, to pay at least twice if not three times as much ons of a similar amount of property among u Our ecclesiastical system imposes no obstacle in the way of our carrying out this principle; indeed, it seems require it, in the fact that it implies that each minis-

ter is to receive a competent support.

6. Immediately on the arrival of each member at his appointed field of labor, he should call together the official members of the charge, hear the report of the committee of estimates, (which should always be appointed at the last quarterly meeting for the year, so as to act at the earlies moment in the year to come,) and having ascertained the amount of his claim, see that the committee of apportionment and collectors are appointed, and the detailed arrangements of the Plan of Finance are adopted, and carried into immediate effect; and then see that the matter is stirred up in a regular way, as often as once a month, in board meeting.—
And at each quarterly meeting Conference, there
should be a full and accurate report of the progress made in collecting; and we think the Presiding Elder should spread this report before the
church in the love feast, and if need be, before the public congregation, and add such remarks as the case demands. During the year, the preacher in charge, or the Presiding Elder, should preach one faithful sermon, at least, in each congregation, on the support of the gospel, and place the duty on its appropriate Scriptural grounds, as a means of grace, and arge the powerful considerations by which it is enforced. At the close of the year, the stewards should see that an accurate accou and receipts, &c., of their minister, be sent up in form of a regular "certificate" to Conference for publication in the Minutes; and after Confer ence, from year to year, the leading facts of the Minutes should be summed up in a brief article, and laid before our people, in a paper that circulate the most extensively among them.

7. It is frequently attempted to account for our for iences, in part, by the neglect of pas toral visiting; but we seriously doubt whether there is a similar number of ministers to be found of any denomination on the continent, who perform more pastoral labor than the members of the Maine Con We are satisfied that the ministers of th Middle, Western, and Southern Conferences, perform nothing like the amount of pastoral labor that we do and yet, it is no uncommon thing for our people to complain. In some instances there is, undoubtedly just occasion for complaint; but we think that con plaints are frequently made, where no just occasion for complaints are frequently made, where no just occasion for the control of exists, and sometimes, quite innocently, too; for it never seems to occur to some people, that there is if they are not visited at very brief quently, if they are not visited at very brief inter vals, they very naturally and logically conclude tha vais, they very hadrany and cognetally conclude that their minister is no visitor, and complain accordingly. Now, for the information of all concerned, we think it would be an excellent measure for every pastor to keep a regular plan of pastoral visiting and labor, 32,000 volumes.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

Correspondence.

Saturday Morning .- Bishop Mortis in the chair The most important item of interest, was Dr. Olin's address to the Conference, on the subject of the Evangelical Alliance. We cannot give a full report arising from these deficiencies; and we confess, that the subject has unexpectedly enlarged upon our remembered. "He rather regretted there had been a formal call for him; he had no intention of making a speech; his health would not permit it. Such had been the state of his health and engagements, that he had not been able to keep up with the discussion of this subject in the papers. He hardly knew into what position the matter had floated, and would not desire, therefore, in his present unprepared condition, to hazard a speech, but thought it due to Conference and to himself, to make some brief explana-HERALD AND JOURNAL, ference and to himself, to make some brief explanation in connection with the Alliance, as a delegate.

"There had been a difference in opinion, from the beginning, among our leading minds, in relation to this matter. Some had thought the whole scheme chimerical, and looked upon it as foolish for preachers of the gospel to leave their work, and spend their time and means in pursuit of a mere idea !-But he had thought differently; he had felt that there was something more than this in it; that it was OF THE PREACHERS OF THE N. E. CONFERENCE. going to meet some of the most pressing wants of the church of Christ. He felt that the greatest want in the Christian church, was the want of a larger union, for the different bands in Christ's army to go forth with more of a common spirit; they had something of a common spirit, but they had gone to the battle fettered by many jealousies, and had wasted one half of their strength in the defence of their particular households, which should have been expended on the common foe. There was needed a change; there needed to be a coming out of those castles where we had frowned defiance on one another, and joining heartily in a common spirit, in the great work of God. I felt," said he, "that this was one of the greatest wants of the church, and that others felt it too; that when the standard of union should be lifted up, there would be a rallying around it; that when the enchanter's wand should be stretched over the rock, the refreshing streams would gush forth, and I felt willing, for one, to spend my time, and cross the ocean-yea, willing to be laughed at, as if in pursuit of a jack o'lantern, for the sake of bringing Christ's children a little nearer together ;-that such an effort could not be a failure, and so I feel to-day. For, whatever may become of the present Alliance. however short it may fall of the desired cosummation at present, that meeting will do good! It cannot be an utter failure! It will have awakened a catholic spirit, that will not easily die. It will do much towards a ground-work for a future platform of union. It will have cleared up the mistakes of our bigotry, in thinking there are but few true Christians out of our own narrow communion, for it has revealed to us. as God did to Elisha, the '7000'-good men and true-' who have never bowed the knee unto Baal,' I told them, in the convention at London, that we had been like the knights I saw at their Mu-Charles Adams, Professor in the Biblical Institute seum-all encased in armor, with but a little opening at the eyes to peep out at. But we had thrown off our coats of mail, and opened our boscms to each other, and coming together in the very spirit of the Bible, we had said, 'If thy heart be as my heart, give me thy hand.' O, it was a blessed sight to see those cautions old divines, who had come each prepared to defend his own psalms or doctrine, relaxing under the spirit of love and union that prevailed there-to see those great fathers in theology, some who had been considered the most sourly godly, some who had not shed a tear for twenty years, (unthat, sir! Our doctrinal books, our periodicals, will sell all the better for that ! That spirit will live ; no man can lay that spirit now! It will live for God; our covenant-keeping God will keep it alive, for he loves those that love peace and love. And it

people one, that there should be such a desire after unity." He then spoke of the adoption of the dectrinal basis, of its being a sort of " standard of appeal;" even if the Alliance should fail, the acknowledge ment of so many great and good men of various sects, that in these doctrines were the marrow of the gospel. In conclusion, he alluded to the practical difficulties in the case, to the vote of the American Brookfield-J. W. Lewis.
Spencer and Brookfield-L. Boyden-one to be supdelegation in relation to the subject of slavery as connected with the Alliance, which we have not time

is one of the greatest proofs that he would have his

Br. P. Crandall moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Olin, for the clear light he had thrown upon the subject, by his eloquent address. Carried unanimously.

Dr. S. H. Higgins, formerly of Philadelphia Conference, presented his certificate of location, and was admitted in this Conference.

Rev. E. T. Taylor was requested, by a vote of the Conference, to preach a sermon on the death of Father Pickering. Conference adjourned.

Sunday .- To-day the preachers were scattered all over the vicinity, preaching the everlasting gospel Bishop Janes preached in Boston. Bishop Morris gave us an excellent discourse at Lynn Common Church, at which place the deacons were ordained. Br. G. F. Cox, of the Maine Conference, preached at the South street church, at the ordination of the elders. Father Taylor delivered a discourse on the death of Pickering and Steele, in the evening. We were preaching in another house at this hour, and had the privilege of hearing but the conclusion of the discourse. There was one but expression in relation to it, however,-that it was truly admirable. Father Taylor was appointed to use what mean he could to assist the "Preachers' Aid" cause the present year. Nothing else important this morning Evening .- The anniversary of the Conference Missionary Society was held this evening. House crowded. After reading the report, Bro. C. Adams was introduced, and made a good speech, on the discouragements connected with the great work of Missions-like a good general, laying out fairly the difficulties before the soldiers of Christ, Br. G. F. Cox, of Maine, followed in some excellent remarks in somewhat the same strain, throwing in some en couraging views, gently relieving the fine back ground of Bro. Adams. Bro. A. Stevens followed with a bright, glowing description of the presen

one of the most interesting meetings of the session. Tuesday morning .- Bishop Morris in the chair,-The Conference renewed the resolution of two years ago, that the preachers should not be sent off to preach the Sabbath of Conference.

state of Christianity, her wonderful appliances, and

glorious prospects. The way he put the gold and

vermillion in the fore ground, and the way it shone

on that dark back ground, we would love to tel

you, Mr. Editor, but for fear the reflection of the

picture might make you blush. Altogether it was

The funds appropriated to the child of J. Lee. was voted to deposit in the Savings Bank. Upon the nomination of H. Brownson, Wm. A Stevens, Jos. A. Merrill, D. Kilburn, E. T. Taylor

Leopold Ferri, died on the 8th of March, at Padna, E. Kibby, were made life members of the Bible So leaving a perfectly unique library, composed of ciety, by virtue of the money contributed and sent to works written by female authors, amounting to nearly this Conference. Bros. Wise, and Talbot, of Providence, and Pike of

New Hampshire, were introduced. Several com- addressed himself particularly to the young ladies of THE OLDEST METHODIST PREACHER mittees reported, and their reports were accepted. the congregation, and showed, very forcibly, that After which Bishop Hedding proceeded to address Sabbath school instructions, and all the operations the Conference, in relation to the death of fathers of the institution, were directly and peculiarly cal-Pickering and Steele. His address was most deeply culated to prepare them, and all, for a sudden and

ociety was held in the evening. It was an occa- which frequently fell upon our ears, and many tears on of deep interest-addresses by fathers Kibby, we observed fast falling from the eyes of both the Lombard, Mudge, and Taylor. The session of the aged and the young, we may conclude that the im-Conference has been a very harmonious one, thus pressions were good and deep; and we can but hope far, and will probably close to morrow. Many of the they will prove to be permanent and abiding. After reports of the committees, will be published. We singing by the children, Br. A. A. Willitts followed ave, therefore, forbore to speak of their contents.

Truly yours, A. A. WILITS,

WESLEYAN JOURNAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETINGS AT LYNN.

Dear Br. Stevens,-According to a previous no-ferent parts which God may assign to them upon the tice, the Sabbath Schools connected with the Lynn, stage of life. There was a great work to be ac-Common, Wood End, and South Street stations, con- complished, and men of the right stamp would be ened in the Common church, (where the N. E. needed to effect it. To carry forward the great moral Conference is now in session,) on Wednesday, the enterprises of the day, and to complete what God 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. The church, which is and the fathers had commenced, would require a large, was crowded with a most deeply interesting course of religious training and discipline, which and interested congregation. Here were, perhaps, our Sabbath schools alone afforded. an hundred ministers of the gospel, of every age, Br. W. is a very ready and agreeable speaker, and from the young men, in the full vigor and strength his remarks were enlivened and enforced by sevof youth, with the rose of health blooming fresh upon eral happy incidents and illustrations. their cheeks, and the love of God and souls warming Another hynn being sung, the Rev. J. Whitman and expanding their hearts with holy purposes, and proceeded to make a few very interesting and enfor benevolent action, to the veteran and venerable couraging remarks. While it had been shown that fathers, who have stood firm and undaunted amidst the direct tendency of Sabbath School instruction the din of the hottest battles, in other days, but whose with all the pure and holy influences which gather heads are now whitened by the frosts of many win- around the institution, was to qualify the youth, and ters. They are borne down by their weight of years, children for life, and prepare them for death, he and the fast accumulating pressure of infirmities, wished to show how this happy change was to be ef like a cart pressed beneath its load of sheaves; but fected—how this great, and glorious work must be the fire, that was long since kindled in their souls, at accomplished. It was not by embellishing and decothe altar of God, burns yet, unquenched, and un- rating the purling stream and dancing rivulet-but quenchable. It is a matter of devout thanksgiving, it was by purifying the source—the very fountain. It that while some of the fathers are annually going to was not by adding new beauties and charms to their their reward, others yet linger in our midst, to cheer personal appearance, or by merely cultivating the and encourage us by their presence, and to bless us intellect; but by improving and renewing the heart by their prayers and their counsels.

templation of angels and of men!

from the presence of the Lord. A brief statistical, East Boston,) was solicited by two or three of her and deeply interesting history of the Sabbath young friends, to become their teacher in the Saband which will, no doubt, be interesting to your mutual solicitations of the teacher, and her pupils,

was organized, for the specific purpose of estab- ever been my privilege to attend. lishing Sabbath schools among the Indians, since which time the society has contributed \$500 for that object. In 1833, the official members of the church, bath School Union of the New England Conference, generally, first became entirely engaged in the instruction and mangement of the school. In 1834, Cyrus Shepard, a devoted teacher in the school, prayer by the chairman, and the report of the Secre went to Oregon as a missionary teacher. This year, \$93 were contributed for the missionary cause .-During 1835, a temperance society, with 111 members, was formed in the Sabbath school. Adult classes were formed in the school in 1837. In this year, a day of fasting and prayer was appointed by the church to be observed with reference to the spiritual wants of the Sabbath school. This was followed by a very gracious revival of religion, during the progress of which twenty members of the Sabbath school were born of God, who are now members of the church. In 1839 forty-seven members of the school were converted to God. In 1842,

the " pearl of great price." In 1846, the school numbered 395; one hundred ever, on Monday morning, for the seat of the New and two of whom are now members of the church. England Conference. Little was done besides the Since 1829, there has been connected with this regular business, which was conducted with much school 1575 members, quite a number of whom, hav- harmony throughout, ing lived well, have died happy, and gone safe to One hundred and twenty-three preachers voted t heaven. During this time, the school has been restore Mr. Wesley's rule on spiritous liquors; none steadily progressing in interest and usefulness.

Crowell, the former pastor of the church, in his pe China mission. This makes five individuals, in New culiarly solemn and impressive manner. Were I to Jersey, who have subscribed that amount, for that give an abstract of the several speeches on this occa- new field of labor. What Conference has done betsion, it would extend this article quite too far. You ter? Measures were adopted to promote a more will, however, allow me a brief allusion to some of general sale of the Book Room publications, by the most prominent thoughts presented for our con- means of colporteurs. The next Conference will be sideration. Br. C. remarked, that he hardly knew held in Patterson, April 12, 1848. make a set and studied speech, but God, "whose impressed were the preachers with the propriety of painfully appropriate text for the occasion, which the several Presiding Elders' Districts. they would do well to consider and improve. A The close of the Conference was particularly in young lady, of seventeen years of age, a member of pressive. Bishop Hamline said, that as he was that Sabbath school, was last Sabbath in her place in greatly fatigued with his labors, he would let the the school. On Tuesday and Tuesday evening, she oldest member of Conference give the valeductory was in perfect health, in all the vivacity and gaiety address. Farther Vannest, who had requested the of youth. At the hour of eleven, weeping friends privilege, then came forward, and told the preach-were seen gathering around her sick and dying ers that he was now in his eighty-ninth year, and in bed, and before the morning sun had arisen, Miss all probability would never meet with them again. Sarah Jane Adams was wrapped in her winding sheet. All that was left of the Philadelphia Conference, and slumbering in the embrace of death. O, what a change in one short night! What a solemn ad- and himself. He then repeated many things which monition to her associates, and to all who are im- he had heard Mr. Wesley say, and exhorted the penitent and unconverted, to be "always ready, for preachers to stand by the old land-mark. Father in such an hour as they think not, the Son of Man Walker, who is also worn out with years and labors, cometh." Br. C., and her Sabbath school teacher, was assisted upon the platform, and offered up a were comforted by the reflection, that in their last warm and earnest prayer for the prosperity of the interviews with Miss A., they had endeavored to be Conference. The occasion was deeply affecting,

interesting and affecting. In conclusion, he alluded happy death. If we may judge from the deep soto his own unshaken hope in a glorious immortality. lemnity which seemed to pervade the minds of the Evening.—The anniversary of the Preachers' Aid whole assembly, from the half suppressed sigh with a short address, in which he showed, very clearly and beantifully, that all the instructions and influences properly connected with the institutions of Sabbath schools, not only tended to prepare the young, and even the old to die, but it would peculiarly fit them to live, to act well, to act with becoming diguity and respect, with honor to themselves and their country, and with success the dif-

by converting the soul-by influencing the children Here, too, were many parents, whose hearts were and youth to exercise "repentance towards God, and oppressed with unutterable emotions of solicitude faith in our Lord Jesus Christ," so as to become "in for the wellfare and happiness of their children- Christ Jesus, new creatures, having old things pass superintendants and teachers, who have grown old away, and all things become new." The salvation of in the Sabbath school, together with a host of chil- the soul! This is the mark at which Sabbath School dren and youth, some of whom are soon to take their teachers, and ministers of Christ should aim-this places among the most prominent actors in the grand is the work to be done. And when this object is ac drama of human life. Such a congregation is but complished, they will be prepared to live the life of seldom seen. And what a spectacle for the con- the righteous, and to die the death of the faithful.-To show what had been, and what might be done Services commenced with a hymn of praise, after by the personal efforts of praying and faithful teachwhich the Rev. E. T. Taylor led the devotions of the ers, and to encourage others to do likewise, Br. W congregation, by a fervent prayer to God, in his pestated several facts, which came under his own ob culiar, inimitable, and characteristicatyle. It was a servation, one of which was as follows: A few eason of thrilling interest, and of sweet refreshing months since, a pious lady of his congregation, (at schools connected with the Lynn Common station, bath School. She cordially accepted the invitation, was then read by the Rev. I. J. P. Collyer, from but with the assurence that she should labor directly which we glean the following items of information, for their good-their conversion to God. By the the number was soon increased to twenty-five, and The Lynn Common Sabbath School was established in 1816, being one of the first in this region ty-two out of the twenty-five were happy in a Saof country. It then numbered sixty scholars .- vior's love, and rejoicing that Christ had power on Their first Sabbath school library was purchased in earth to forgive their sins. And for this, under God, 1824. During this year, the school became con- they were indebted to the personal efforts and nected with the American Sabbath School Union, faithful labors, to the tears and prayers, of their dewhich connection was discontinued after the lapse voted teacher. Let no Sabbath School Teacher say, of two or three years. In 1825, they resolved to try I cannot do as mudh. Try it, in the name of Christ, less they had lost a child,) crying together, as if it the experiment of keeping the school in operation and under a deep and abiding sense of the priceless through the year. The success was good, and jus- value of an immortal soul. "And what thou doest, tified its continuance. The teachers' class was do quickly!" After mingling our voices again in a verted, and backsliders reclaimed; in all, since formed in 1828, and has regularly met every Sab- song of praise to God, the benediction was probath morning since. This is an example well nounced by the Rev. D. Filmore, of the Providence that the work will become general. Pray for us .worthy of imitation. In 1830, four teachers, and Conference. And thus closed one of the most affectmany scholars, were converted to God. On Christing, one of the most deeply interesting, and, I trust, mas day, 1831, a Sabbath School Missionary Society profitable Sabbath School meetings, which it has

Evening Series -- At 71/2 o'clock, P. M., the Sab held its second anniversary in the same place .-Bishop Morris in the chair. After singing, and tary the meeting was addressed by Rev. D. S. King, A. A. Willits, and J. Clark; all of whom made W.'s speech, especially, was full of interest; but we have no room for a full report. The collection or the occasion was small; amounting to only \$11.50.

Lynn, Mass. , April 30, 1847.

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE.

S. A. CUSHING.

Bro. Stevens,-The New Jersey Conference close twenty-five in the Sabbath school sought and found its session last evening, in Salem. Bishop Hamling presided, assisted by Bishop Janes, who left, how

voted against it. The Erie Conference resolutions Sixteen Methodist ministers, and one Unitarian, were unanimously rejected. The collections for the have been connected with this Sabbath school, either Missionary cause, during the year, amounted to as teachers or scholars. The above are only a few about \$5,500. In addition to this, there were about of the many interesting facts recorded in the sketch \$1,500 collected and subscribed, at the anniversary meeting, on Monday evening. One thousand dollars The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. L. of this were given by a gentleman present, for the

in what language to give utterance to his emotions During the session, the subject of building a Meth and feelings on the occasion. He did not intend to odist Church in Princeton, was named, and so fully ways are mysterious, and whose judgments are past the measure, that they subscribed between five and finding out," had, by a very sudden and afflictive six hundred dollars, to be paid by themselves. The providence, furnished them with a solemn and balance of the cost, \$4,500, was apportioned among

faithful in admonishing and trying to persuade her and nothing more was necessary to prepare the to seek the pearl of great price, at any cost. How minds of the preachers for their appointments. different their reflections and feelings now, from These were then read, and the Conference dispersed

what they would have been, if they had been neglinever all to assemble again on earth. gent and unfaithful in this respect. Br. C. Adams Philadelphia, April 28, 1847.

GONE

We have recently had the melancholy task of recording the decease of several aged preachers of Methodism-George Pickering, the oldest effective Methodist preacher in the world, Ezekiel Cooper, the oldest member (though non-effective) of any American Conference, &c. The English news brings us intelligence, that Rev. Matthew Lumb, the oldest Methodist preacher in the world, has also departed .-He had been non-effective during twenty years, and thereby afforded to Pickering the noble distinction of the oldest effective. Mr. L. died at Harrowgate, England, on the 20th of March, in the 86th year of his age, and the 64th of his ministry.

THE N. E. CONFERENCE took, at its late session, years decided measures for the prosecution of its educational interests. Rev. Amos Binney was appointed agent for the Wesleyan University. Mr. Binney is the exact man for that agency, and we hope will be heartily sustained by the friends of the object. The Biblical School met with full and hearty attention Every particular respecting the financial obligations of the Conference was discussed and explained by the committee on education, and assumed by the Conference. We hope, from the manner in which the votes relating to it passed, that the collection in December will fail in no instance, when it shall be practicable to take it. Uhe Conference adjourned on

THE REV. ORANGE SCOTT is near his end, with pulmonary consumption, in New York city. He is supported, we learn, with the consolations of divine grace. Notwithstanding Mr. Scott's later measures. there are many of our readers who will recal him with the interest of other days, and who will read this notice with sincere prayers that the everlasting arms may be round him in the hours of his extrem.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE - COR-RECTION.

Dear Brother Stevens,-I find a mistake in the letter I sent from Wilmington, which requires correction, as it expresses just the opposite of what I in tended to say. It will be found in the following paragraph:

"The warmest friends of the south-and there are at least two members of the committee who are supposed to have strong sympathies with that portion of the church-regard the occupancy of any part of the eastern shore of Virginia, by the northern preachers. as a violation of the Plan of Separation. They do not regard the peninsula as in any sense bordering upon the Virginia Conference." If you will substitute the word southern for north

ern, you will have my meaning piecisely.

ENFIELD, ME.-Rev. M. Palmer writes, April 28 -We can say to the honor of our divine Master, that he has graciously regarded the prayers and eiforts of his people in Enfield, during the past year. Some sonls have been converted, and some restored from a backslidden state. Our people have recently contracted for building a house of worship, which is to be completed in September next. Our prospects appear quite favorable for continuing to do good in this town and vicinity.

HARRISON, ME .- Rev. A. Turner writes, April 28 The Lord has favored us in this place with some Some souls have been Conference, from twenty to twenty-five. We hope All the glory belongs to God.

Editor's Cable

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for May, is a very enertaining No. We give a list of its articles: ART. I. Reminiscences pertaining to a New England Clergyman at the close of the last Century.

ART. II. Poetical Contributions. ART. III. Relation of Progress to Liberty.

ART. IV. Jesuit Missions in North America. ART. V. Acton's and Aspland's Sermons.

ART. VI. Fanny Forester's Writings. ART. VII. The Jewish Prophet.

ART. VIII. Ware's Works. ART. IX. Thoughts on Pulpit Eloquence.

Crosby, Boston.

A Good Book .- G. C. Rand & Co., 3 Cornhill have issued a new work, which, we doubt not, will be considered a "feast of fat things." It is entitled "The Riches of Grace, or the Blessing of Perfect Love as Experienced, Enjoyed and Recorded by Living Witnesses. Edited by Rev. D. S. King."--It is a record of the experience of sixty-two living witnesses, that the blood of Christ cleanseth from all unrighteousness. Among them, we recognize some in the most eminent positions of our own and other churches, and some who adorn the humbler walks of life by the beauty of holiness .-The book is experimental, but on that very account, is a rare standard of theological truth. We know of no volume which can be consulted with better advantage by the polemical student, who would sound the depths of this great question. Its types rapy is excellent. Rand & Co., Boston.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERA TURE.-We have repeatedly called attention to the fine edition of this work, issued by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. Number nine has come to hand, and is a most attractive one. The engravings are beautifully executed, and very numerous. The typographical character of this publication is superb and an honor to the American press. Of its literary execution, we have spoken often, and its merits, in this respect, need no commendation. Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston,

THE LADIES' MAGAZINE, for May, contains a couple of good illustrations, and several interesting articles. It is among the cheapest of our monthlies. \$1 .-Lowell and Nashua, Rice & Thompson.

CMAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE, is one of the very best popular publications ever issued. It is accurate, and thorough, and yet fully adapted, in its style, to the mass of readers. The illustrations are numerous and well done. It forms, decidedly, the best encyclopædia for families, which has fallen under our eve. Saxton & Kelt, Boston.

ARTHUR'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN, is a little volume of valuable counsels, on the duties of life, ad-dressed to youth. The author deals in practical matters, and treats them in an attractive style.-Elias Howe, 9 Cornhill.

CORRECTION.-Br. an error in the missio Conference. The name ard appears in the list by New London, It Lyme. Mr. Brainard ter in Lyme, and the posed to make him Missionary Society in

THE CONFERENCE P this week, crowd out must be the case, also

In Br. H. Husted's the first Methodist Ch lowing appears :- " was about North and Se was. Also the following in the town of Trumbe For miles, substitute ro In the article in the Edward Nugent, for " read the cause in genera

In my review of the discussion," in the it is seen in reporter read, " for it is not se from the bottom of the by omitting the period followed that." Ther capital I. In the sixth piece, the sense is de word as for or.

AN O In the published Mir

ference, there should Fall River, fifty dollars ety, and fifty dollars for How the above cam know, as I gave them in of the Conference. I st New Bedford, May 7. LETTER FROM I

Mr. Editor,-It was no in the matter, that I st late Conference, that th ated preachers, and those lished with the "appoint But notwithstanding th names in question have

Twenty-one years ag ceived my appointment which (till this year) r peared every year in th have now entered upon t nuated preacher. I hop enly Father to permit m "regular work: " but i ever to say, "Thy will b ing of a bronchial and ner not be wholly inactive, e lation. In connection wit Mattison's Astronomical Herald,) I hope to do so culating our excellent l trust it may not be disagre in Maine, should I call u and should any of them b at this place, a word of e ness, I need not say it wo The circulation of our regarded, by many, as a an itinerant Methodist p ing the strong objection our people against Metho by note," I trust few will kind of note preaching, b

in the regular way. Bath, Me., May 3. They have not been sent u

> For the Hera REPLY TO REV

Mr. Editor,-With yo myself the pleasure of r Br. Hill. He has given time, and, as in poetry an and note should always b

one, I shall say what I h Br. Hill seems quite himself in debt to the equally willing to show th the construction of the fami much he is indebted to um indebted to his, will ble, under the word SIN.

English Index.

Sia, confession of, 663.

— freedom from deair, ed. 288, 347, 387, 289, 408, 409, 412.

In this little extract, lish Index refers to sin word, while, on the other under eight different he eight references; Br. Hi siz. The difference be just fifty-six. But this is fulness of Sin, Br. Hill-ha But I have not followed words, Diseased by Sin has followed the English Nor is this all. Under the follows the English copy nothing about perfect bit day, perfect holiness, per and perfect power. Neith be under some other words perfect love, a ve Wesley, Br. Hill has jus English book, that is, eig After this expose, your r us bestowed most labor

and there let the matte New York, April 30. N. B. As Br. Hill Concordance, in connecti leave to say, that thoug Cruden, yet, under the more references than he. how I found them.

THE AMER The last number of th

received, and read with an able sermon on the "! Elihu Scott, of the N. ! Rood skeletons. We ar filled with such excellent

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ites, April 28 : divine Master, prayers and eig the past year. some restored e have recently rship, which is Our prospects g to do good in

vrites, April 28: lace with some ave been con-: in all, since five. We hope Pray for us .-

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essing of Perfect and Recorded by v. D. S. King." of sixty-two living st cleanseth from nem, we recogpositions of our me who adorn the uty of holiness .that very account, truth. We know sulted with better dent, who would estion. Its typogoston.

ENGLISH LITERAd attention to the by Gould, Kendall ome to hand, and engravings are umerous. The tydication is superb, ess. Of its literary , and its merits, in ation. Gould, Ken-

y, contains a couple interesting articles. monthlies. \$1 .son.

HE PEOPLE, is one of s ever issued. It is fully adapted, in its 'he illustrations are orms, decidedly, the which has fallen unston.

MEN, is a little volhe duties of life, addeals in practical iltractive style.—Eli-

The last number of this able periodical has been received, and read with much interest. It contains an able sermon on the "Increase of Faith," by Rev. Elihu Scott, of the N. H. Conference, and several good skeletons. We are glad to find the Pulpit filled with such excellent sermons, so replete with

style, rich in mougan, the American Pulpit. Yours,

Summary of Intelligence.

BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.

The telegraph reports received in this city on Friday evening, of an important engagement between the American troops under General Scott, and the Mexican army, have been con-

firmed by the fuller accounts brought by the mails of yesterday norning. General Santa Anna has again been defeated in a cluding General Vega, who is once again a captive.

On the afternoon of the 17th, the advance under General

Twiggs encountered the enemy, when a severe but decisive conflict ensued. It was General Scott's intention to give battle only on the 18th, and this engagement was probably brought on by the Mexicans. The main battle occurred on the 18th, and resulted in the complete triumph of the American arms.

PLAN DEL RIO, April 17th, 5 P. M. I have just returned from the scene of conflict, and a bloody I have just returned from the scene of conflict, and a bloody one it was, too, considering the number engaged. A hill this side of the Mexican work, and on which there was no one

John A. Collins, and S. F. Carey, of Cincinnati, are about troops this morning, and to force it was at once deemed in- Cincinati.

Illinois, under Cols. Baker and Barnett.

CAMP NEAR PLAN DEL RIO, April 18-4 P. M. Ontnumbering Gen. Scott's force materially, and occupying positions which looked impregnable as Gibralter, one after another of their works have been taken to-day, five generals.

It is stated, on the authority of Midshipman Huger, that the colonels enough to command ten such armies as ours, and other shell which killed Captain Vinton, did not explode, and was five thousand men, and the rest of the army driven and routed, and the shell forwarded to the Captain's family. with the loss of every thing, ammunition, baggage train and all. Nothing but the impossibility of finding a road for the dragoons to the rear of the enemy's work, saved any part of the enemy Santa Anna's grand army, including his own person. As it Thursday. It was on its way to Mr. Schuyler, of Watervliet, was, his travelling coach, together with all his papers, valuables, and even his wooden leg, together with the money of his army, have fallen into our hands.

At I o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Twiggs, whose division few days since, for three dollars and a half per bushel. At has been in the hardest of it, was pursuing the flying enemy retail they readily brought three cents each. towards Jalapa. I think that five hundred will cover our en- Capt. McM mans, of the Mississippi volunteers, weighed 180 tire loss. No one, at present, can estimate the loss of the pounds when he went to Mexico, and has returned, weighing Mexicans. It is Gen Scott's intention to push on to the city but 90 ! of Mexico with all haste.

The rout of the Mexicans last evening was total—complete. They were pursued by Gen. Twiggs, at which point there were that city. none to follow. Santa Anna made his escape by cutting the saddle mule of his team from the harness of his coach, mounting him, and taking to the chapparel. The Mexican loss upon the FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGheights was awful. Among them were Gen. Vasquez and

New York, May 9. Herrera and twenty-three colonels are among the prisoners .- Sands at New York, which left Liverpool on the 6th April.

The Mexican accounts put their army at 12,000, and 24 | Arrival of the January at Cork.—Ship-of-war James pieces of artillery. Generals Patterson and Smith are sick.

States of the Mexican confederacy have denounced the war with the United States, and threatened to secede unless peace tongued, for the national benevolence, and is probably the ing the strong objections entertained by many of else in Mexico strong enough to incur the responsibility. gift. 'The Bells of Shandon' and of the Cathedral were else in Mexico strong enough to incur the responsibility.

None of the old politicians will venture upon the step. Our government of the strong of the stron

The Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz, sitting at Jalapa, was said to be deliberating, at the last accounts, upon nell's are very unsatisfactory. Galignani's Messenger of Satthe propriety of making peace, independent of the General urday says, that after his arrival at Lyons, he rapidly reco

and march towards the Capital, the whole people of Mexico prescribe for him. will rise en masse against the invaders. But we do not doubt The lady of Mr Bancroft had the honor of dining with the that a force of 10,000 or 12,000 Americans will not encounter queen ai Buckingham Palace, on the 15th instant.

Santa Anna says there never shall be peace as long as there The Austrian government is establishing agricultural schoolis one American in Mexico. But Santa Anna is, in truth, most desirous of all other persons for peace, and will be the The Suttee has been abolished in the Nizam's dominious first to recommend it, when it is safe to do so. There are being the second instantne of this progressive improvemen many persons in Mexico who have learned to understand and in a native Indian state. appreciate the Americans, by their laws, government and in The Indian government has resolved, at the request of the stitutions; but there are many Mexicans who thoroughly de- council of education of Bengal, to found a university at spise the Yankees, their manners and customs.'

Latest from Mexico.—Official news has been received at Monterey of the capture of Chihuahua by Col. In Germany, and particularly in Silesia, the crops bear an Doniphan. Another battle had taken place at Sacraments, 22 miles from Chichuahua. Several hundred Mexicans were killed, and ten guns captured. Three or four Americans are reported to be killed. 4300 Mexicans were engaged in the battle. Besides those killed, large numbers were wounded, or made prisoners—among the latter was Col. Cuelta. Provisions, ammunition and \$5000 specie were also captured. The condition of the manufactures in Vicage is deployable. sions, ammunition and \$5000 specie were also captured. The condition of the manufactures in Vienna is deplorable.

4th inst ; 66 Representatives and 31 Senators were present ; Wm. S. Patten, of Providence, was elected Speaker of the man emigrants have, within the last fortnight, passed through House. The vote for Governor was 11,393; necessary to a Cologne, on their way to Bremen, Havre, and Antwerp, where choice, 5,697; Elisha Harris had 6,300; Olney Ballou 4,350; cattering 743; majority for Harris 1,207. Edward Lawton was declared to have been chosen Lieut. Governor, Henry of the celebrated Irish barrister, is now alive in the eternal city, Bowen Secretary of State; Joseph M Blake attorney general, the sister whom Moore has so beautifully saidand Stephen Cahoone general Treasurer.

The New London Advocate states that five out of eight in allusion to the brave but unfortunate Emmett. whale ships, which have arrived at that port the present season, have been withdrawn from whaling business, and, tempted hearts of the Irish people are elated at the noble and generous by the uncommon rates of freight, engaged for the merchant conduct of Congress in sending them a large quantity of food

anniversary of her birthday. The King sent to compliment her; the Prince and the Princess Royal paid her a visit, and the latter presented her with a magnificent arm chair, the back of which has been embroidered by her royal highness; and the minister of Prussia, in the name of his sovereign, remitted to her the sold medal awarded for the extension of the sold medal award

Specie by the Ton. We notice six coaches now in front of the Mansion House, all laden with specie, on its way from Chicago Land Office to St. Louis. We believe the sum

The education crusade continues. The battle between the

A new species of fence is recommended in the West, for praries, which will facilitate the settlement of lands otherwise laying waste. The plan is by setting posts in the ground, six rods apart, and stretching lines of wire from post to post, fastening them by spikes and clamps, after bringing them to the proper tension. A fence of five wires high, made of number nine wire, is estimated to cost, when constructed and the wires painted to preserve them from rusting, about 37 1-2 cents per rod.

Town Lots in Lawrence. There was a large company at the land sale yesterday, in this new town.—The high-

The lowest price paid was three cents for out of town lots.

Temperance in Iowa. In most of the counties at the late election, a majority of the people voted against

ing the city of Mexico, to drown the inhabitants out. The late years prevented by a large canal, which serves to drain off the surplus waters. Therefore, by a dam across said canal, the city may be submerged.

sia, is expected to return to New York early in May.

At a recent town meeting in Exeter, N. H., a com pitched battle-five thousand Mexicans have been taken pris- was chosen to prosecute all violations of the license law, and mer, among whom are a large number of Mexican officers, in- it was voted that one person be authorized to sell liquors for We abridge the account below from the account given by the shall receive all the profits derived from it.

morning ground was broken on the first section of this rail-road, at the Portsmouth Plains. Remarks were made on the

land, was burnt on Thursday last. Loss, from \$ 7000 to

on our side the loss was also severe.

Gen. Shield's, at three o'clock, was ordered out to support Gen. Twiggs, with three regiments of volunteers—two from Illinois under Cale.

are ploughing up their wheat, and preparing to plant corn in-

New potatoes, from the South, were sold in New York,

The clergy of Lowell, to the number of twenty-five, have signed a pledge to exert all their influence towards sustaining

LAND.

by mail. Nothing further important. It is reported, by a letter from Vera Cruz, that Gen. Shields is dead. Ex-president days later than the Cambria, and fourteen later than the Sarah The specie taken in Santa Anna's carriage amounted to over Breadstuffs, with large arrivals from all quarters, main-\$70,000. Col Jose Obando, chief of the artillery, was killed. tained an advance, and a heavy buisness has been done in wheat, flour, and Indian corn.

town, under the command of Capt. Forbes, laden with breadstuffs and provisions for the relief of the distressed Irish, which Chance of a Peace. The New Orleans Delta on left Boston on the 23th March, after a splendid passage of fifteen days, arrived at Cork on the 12th April, on her mis-

ed the fatigue, and his health had much improved. The The following is an extract from a letter from Mexico, published in the La Patria at New Orleans:

Courier of Lyons states that he had suffered from his journey, and was unable to proceed without several days rest, and it and was unable to proceed without several days rest, and it

on the march a Mexicau army sufficiently large or determined M. Ronge is undergoing a month's imprisonment at Breslau for preaching without permission of the authorities.

Calcutta, on the model of the University of London.

Later accounts say our loss was greater. Col. C. Owen was killed aud eight men wounded—one mortally.—Olive Branch.

Rhode Island.—The Legislature met at Newport,
neither bread nor work.

Most of the cotton spinners work at a loss, and have been obliged to diminish the number of their hands. The unemployed spinners are now about 1500 in number. They have

German Emigration to America .- Upwards of 6000 Ger-

free of expense, and what enchances the obligation the more Miss Herschell. A letter from Hanover says that on the 16th ult. Miss Caroline Herschell, sister, and for a long time assistant of the illustrious astronomer, celebrated the 97th

the minister of Prussia, in the name of his sovereign, remuted to her the gold medal awarded for the extension of the aciences.

as speedily as possible, in order to prepare for the dissolution which is to follow in June or July next. Perhaps the history

in the conches amounts to nearly three hundred thousand dollars.—Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader.

Both parties have buckled on their armor in earnest.

Turkey .- A letter from Constantinople, of the 10th April, states that the five great powers have charged their ambassadors at Vienna to open a conference, in order to bring the Turco Greek dispute to a settlement. This plan has, it is said, been adopted from the idea that the matter could be better arranged at Vienna than at Constantinople, where too much excitement

Notices.

VERMONT CONFERENCE. The candidates for examination in the second course of study in the Vermont Conference, are requested to meet the committee at the Methodist chapel in Irasburgh, on Tuesday, June 8, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Masin, Chairman.

DEDICATION. The Methodist society in this place have succeeded in erecting a neat and convenient house of worship, which will be dedicated, by divine permission, Wednesday, May 12. Services to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Sale of pews will be the same day. Freachers and friends are cordially invited to be present and join in the services.

WM. Whun.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. Charles Noble, Pawtucket, Ms. Rev. Wm. O. Cady, Rice City, R. I.

Rockville, May 3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY. the summer term of this institution will commence on Wednes the 2d of June. Rev. Richard S. Rust, A. M., Dyer H. San , A. M., and Caroline J. Lane, constitute the permanent and able Board of Instruction.

Rev. Silas Green, who has given such excellent satisfaction, as steward of the boarding house, will remain, at least, another year. This institution affords excellent advantages for the students who wish to cultivate their minds.

Tuition and board very low.

N. G. Ladd, Sec'y.

Northfield, N. H., April 30th, 1847

	QUAR	TE	RLY	MEETINGS.			
2 2081	TON D	STI	RICT	-FIRST QUARTER.			
Roxbury,	May	15	16	Cambridge, Harv'd St	. 66		22
Centre St.,	16		16	" Ebenezer	6 66		23
South Boston,	66		17	Newton, U. Falls,	66	26	27
Church St.,	46		13	Dedham,	July	-	2
Dorchester,	66		19	Walpole,	66	3	4
Point,	66		20	N. Bennet St.,	4.5	-	5
N. Malden,	38	22	23	Chelsea.	66		6
Malden Centre,	66		23		66		7
Medford,	- 66		24	E. Boston,			8
Salem,	46	29	33	Watertown,	44	10	11
	66	20	33	Waltham.	66	••	ii
Danvers, Marblehead.	66		31	N. Russeil St.,	66		12
	Luna			Bromfield St.	66		13
Gloucester, T. Parish	i, Julia		6	May St.,	66		14
" Harbor,	- 16	11	13	Charlestown, 1st Ch.,	66		15
Newbury,	46	11	13	6 2d "	66		16
Newbury port,	66	14	14	Lyan, Wood End,		17	18
Ipswich,	66		15	" Common.	66		18
Topsfield,	66		20	" South St.,	46		19
N. Reading,	Il lee		21		**		20
N. Andover,		***		Saugus,	- D		
The District Staw	rards v	Will	ples	se meet at the Librar	y tu	DOU	A
Bromfield St. Church	n, on	Lue:	sary	, the 25th inst., at 10	D.C.IU	E E	A.
M.				P. CRANDA	LL, I	. E	in.

SPRING	PIELD	DI	TRI	CT-	PIRST QUARTER.
Cabotville, Chicopee, 16 South Hadley, Three Rivers, 17 S. Belchertown, Ludlow, 18	May	15	16	8	Pelham, "12 13 Belchertown N., 13 No. Amherst, 14 Springfield, P., St., 16 "Union St. 17
Jenksville, 19 Westfield, West Parish, 23 Southampton, 2 Montgomery, 25	4	22	23	10	Wales, 21 Munson, So. Wilbraham, 20 Wilbraham, June 19 2 Ware, 22
Feeding Hills, J Blandford C. Granville Hill, 2 Otis, 25 Beckett.	uly 7 May	,	26	11	Thoradyke, 23 West Brookfield, Blaadford North "26 2 Chester Fac., 27 Chester Village, 28
Chesterfield, Cummington, ev Savoy, 31 Buckland,		-	30	13	Prescott, July 3 - Athol. 4 Enfield, 5 Southwick, 9
Shelburne, 2 Charlemont, 3 Colerain, 4 Rowe.	3411		.,	14	
Leyden, Bernardston, 6 Gill, 7	64	5	6	15	Williamsburg, 12 Hatfield, 13 Deorfield, 14
Greenfield, 8 abotville, May 5,	1847.				A. D. SARGEANT, P. E.

Fitchburg, aft.,	May		15	Lowell, St. Paul's,	**		14
Leominster,	66		16	Worthen St.,	66		15
Lunenburg, eve.,	*6		16	(Milford, .	6.6	19	20
illbury,	66		19	Holliston, eve.,	66		20
Ashburnham,	66	22	23	(Oakham,*	6.4	26	27
Winchendon, eve.,	66		23	Barre, eve.,	44		27
S. Royalston,	66		24	N. Brookfield,	July	3	4
Charlton,*	96	29	30	Spencer, eve.,	+6		4
Southbridge,	46		30	Webster.	**	10	11
Natick,*	June		5	Oxford, eve.,	**		11
Weston,	66		6	Templeton,	46	17	18
Saxonville, eve.,	66		6	Hubbardston, eve.			18
Marlboro',	66	12	13	Princeton,		24	
Sudbury, aft.,	66		13	Rutland, eve.,	64		25
Worcester, May 6,	1847.			J.	Por	TER	

Allen, Augustus	2 00	pays to	May 1, '48
Abbott, Simon	1 00		In full.
Atwood, S. N.	2 00	£s.	Oct. 1, '47
Adams, A. H.	2 00	8.6	April 1, '47
Ashcroft, N. B.	3 00	4.6	Oct. 15, '47
Atkins, John	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '43
Adams, Barnard	2 00	66	May 1, '43
Arnold, Barnard	2 00	66	Oct. 15, '47
Avery, H. W.	2 00	44	April 15, '48
Ayres, Amos	2 00	66	April 15, '47
Blackman, Joseph	2 00	66	July 1, '48
Bradbury, David	2 30	66	May 21, '47
Brown, N. W.	2 00	84	May 1, '43
Barrett, B. R.	2 00	61	Oct. 1, '47
Bartlett, Geo.	2 00	44	Mar. 1, '48
Blake, Ira	2 00	66	Sept. 1, '47
Bryant, Isaac	2 00	- 11	May 8, '48
Baker, Chice	2 00	44	Feb. 21, '48
Brown, Harvey	2 00	64	Jan. 1, '48
Bagnall, Thos	4 00	T 41	Aug. 1, '47
Baker, J. K.	50	**	April 1, '47
Burt, Gilbert	1 00	23	July 1, '47
Banister, Edwin	2 00	- 66 -	Mar. 1, '49
Brainerd, Edwin	67	66	May 1, '47
Brooks, J. H.	2 00	46	Jan. 1, '49
Barker, Ira T.	2 00	66	May 1, '48
Bliss. Calvin	2 00	2.6	April 1, '45
Bragdon, Stephen	81	24	Jan. 1, '47
Brown, Emerson	1 00	66	Jan. 1, '47
Bement, T. J.	2 00	66	Sept. 14, '47
Brett, Otis	3 00	60	Oct. 1, 47
Barnacoat, Rebecca	2 00	20	Jan. 1, '48
Butters, Almon	2 00		May 1, '46
Batcherlder, David	2 00	it	Nov. 1, '47
Bullard, Zuingulas	2 00	66	May 1, '48
	2 00	11	Jan. 1, '46
Cheeney, Joel		. 66	
Case, Win. R.	2 00	- 44	
Chase, J. G.	2 00	4. 14	
Clapp, Walker	2 00	- 66	
Cole, N. W.	3 00	**	
Cutter, Elijah	2 00	10.00	May 1, '48
Crowell, Joshua	2 00	66	April 15, '48
	2 00		June 1, '47
Clark, Amos			
Chandier, Theophilus	5 00	**	May 1, '47
Chandler, Theophilus Crocker, N. F. Crawford, Luther	5 00 4 00 2 00	**	May 1, '47 Jan. 1, '46 Jan. 1, '46

Daniels, Lewis Dennie, S. F. Denison, David Dadman, John Davis, W. N. Davis, W. N.
Dickenson, Solomor
Davis & Merriam,
Dodge, Sami.
Drake, Sami.
Day, Ira
Dow, W. C. Dow, W. C.
Dalton, Caleb
Dwyer, Mr.
Dean, Leonard
Elwell, J. &
Eaton, Mary
Ensign, Wm.
Eddy, Eunice
Esty, J. L.

Justin, James
Jeraids, Thus.
Jewett, I. K.
Jones, Asa
Joses, Wm.
Jones, Wm.
Jones, Wm.
Jones, Mm.
Johnson, Thús.
Kimball, Robert
Knowiton, Danis
Kingsbury, J. A.
King, D. W. May 17, 47
July 18, 47
Jan. 1, 48
May 1, 47
Nov. 1, 47
April 1, 48
April 15, 48 Feb. 1, '47 April 1, 47 May 1, '48 Feb. 1, '48 King, D. W.
Lewis, James
Ladd, Joseph
Lamb, Levi
Lathrop, Erastus Jr.,
Lathrop, Vesta
Loomis, Joshua
Lovett, Diver
Lee, George
Morris, Isabella
McKinstry, Provostus
McKinstry, Silas
McKinstry, Wm.
Marsh, Warner
Marwin, A. J.
Marsin, Mary
Miller, A. S.
Mason, Wm.
Nichols, Isalah
Nimox, Harris
Nye, W. C.
Nuting, Truman
Newhall, Rufus 2d,
Nourse, Warren
Olds, V. C. Jan. 6, 47
Jan. 1, 48
April 1, 48
April 1, 48
April 16, 48
April 16, 48
April 16, 48
April 16, 48
April 17, 48
April 17, 48
April 17, 48
April 26, 47
Jan. 1, 48
April 26, 47
April 26, 47
April 14, 48
April 26, 47
April 16, 48
May 1, 48
Jan. 1, 44
Jan. 1, 48
Jan. 1, 48 Olds, V. C. Olds, V. C.
Pottee, E. M.
Price, A. B.
Perkins, John
Peabody, Ezekiel
Pike, Saml.
Preston, Sunner
Prantiss, Spancer
Parker, Otis
Perkins, John
Patterson, Elizabeth
Pierce. Appleton
Page, A. W.
Prescott, Jona.
Pease, Ira
Phelps, G. M.
Packard. Lydia
Presho, Zadock
Prentice, A. L.
Phillips, Jas.
Pratt, Joshua
Remick, P. K. Jan.
Jan.
Jan.
Aug.
Jan.
Feb.
July Remick, P. K. Rundlett, S. H. Rundlett, J. D. Robinson, Smith Raymore, Edward Raymond, Charlotte Ruddeck, Edward Ross, B. K. Russ, B. K.
Spaulding, Sophronia
Silloway, Thos.
Shaw, Wm.
Sheldon, Simeon
Slade, Henry Jr.,
Slade, Chas.
Smith, Abner
Stone, Daniel
Showles, E. W.
Sawyer, J. N.
Sampao, Oliver
Stone, Leonard
Smith, Marshall
Stanley, Z. P.
Stevens, L. S.
Sears, Lucy
Smith, David
Sherman, D. L.
Skinner, Jona.
Sherman, D. L.
Skinner, Jona.
Sherman, Alton
Sears, Mrs. Eben
Tufts, Joseph July 23, 47
Jan. 1, 47
Oct. 1, 46
Nov. 12, 47
Jan. 1, 43
Jan. 1, 46
May 1, 47
Jan. 1, 46
May 1, 47
April 22, 43
April 1, 43
April 1, 48
In full.
Ian. 1, 48 Aug. 15, 47
July 1, 47
July 1, 47
Aug. 11, 47
Aug. 1, 47
Feb. 1, 48
Jan. 1, 48
Jan. 1, 48
Aug. 1, 47
May 1, 48
Oct. 15, 47
Feb. 1, 48
July 1, 47
May 1, 48
July Tufts, Joseph
Tuttle, John Jr.,
Thompson, Holis
Taylor, Erastus
Tomple, Thos.
Faylor, L. F.
Tombs, J. H.
Thayer, W. W.
Thompson, E. D.
Thompson, B. N. 2 00 2 00 2 00 4 67 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 rnompson, B. N.
Wood, C. N.
Waitt, Joseph
Welsh, Richard
Wood, W. W.
Wood, Phebe
Wilcox, H. A.
Whittaker, Almon
Wilcox, Jehiel
Wheeler, Merrick
Warner, Dankel Jan. 1, '48
Jan. 1, '47
July 1, '47
Aug. 10, '47
July 1, '47
Aug. 10, '47
Jan. 1, '48
Jan. 1, '48
Joc. 20, '47
Aug. 15, '43
Jan. 1, '48
July 1, '47
Jan. 1, '48
July 1, '47
May 1, '47
May 1, '47
Jan. 1, '48
Jun. 1, '43
Jun. 1, '44
Jun. 1, '47
Jun. 1, '48
Jun. 2, '47
Jun. Wheeler, Merrick Warner, Daniel Wood, Saml. Jr., Willard, Paul Wade, A. B. Wedge, L. C. Warren, Phineas Willard, Jonas Waterman, Alonzo Wilcutt, Harrison Woodward, Martha Woodward, C. B. M. Whiting, Perez Jr., Williams, Sylvester Wotherbee, Jona Warren, Elizabeth Wood, M. A. BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS. 20 a 25 | Cheese, best, ten, 16 a 25 | Do. common, ton, 7 a 10 | Eggs, 100 doz.,

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. 2 50 a 3 25 | Onions, per bbl., 1 50 a 2 00 | Pickles, bbl., 1 00 a 1 25 | Peppers, bbl., 1 00 a 1 25 | Maagoes, bbl., HAY .- [Wholesale Prices.]

7 1 2 a 9 | 2d sort, WOOL .- [Wholesale Prices.] 45 a 50 | Com. to 1-4 blood, 45 a 50 | Lambs, super., Do. 1st qual., 40 a 45 | Do. 2d do 32 a 33 | Do. 3d do Saxony fleece, lb., Do. prime, Do. lambs, Am. full blood,

FLOUR AND GRAIN. Boston, May 7. Flour.—The supply of Western continues limed, and prices are kept up in consequence. Sales of Genesee, conton brands, at 87 87 1.2 a 7 94; faucy brands, 8 12 1.2 a 8 25. mon brands, at \$7.57.1-2 a 7.94; faucy brands, \$12.1-2 a \$25.—
Southern has arrived more freely, and a reduction, in some instances, of 12.1-2c per bbl., have been made. Sales of 600 Georgetown, at 7.31; 600 do Palladelphia 7.57; 500 do Baltimore, Howard
St., 7.50; 610 do Fredericksburgh, 7.12.1-2 a 7.25 per bbl., cash.—
But little doing at the close; Southern selling at 7.12.1-2 a 7.25 per
bbl., cash. The supply, especially of western, is exceedingly limted.

ited.

Grain—Sales of Northern Corn at 107 a 103; Southern, 105, per bu. White in fair demand at 90c, but the principal holders prefer to keep their stocks, as they anticipate an advance. Oats scarce, and in demand; sales of Northern at 56 a 57c, and Eastern at 55 a 56c. Small sales of Rye at 100 per bu., cash.

At Market, 380 Beef Cattle, 26 yokes Working Oxen, 58 Cows and Calves, 350 Sheep, and 1700 Swine.

Beof Cattle.—Extra, 800; first quality, \$7 50; second and third qualities, from 6 to 6 50.

Working Oxen.—Sales made at \$79, 81, 95, 115, and \$131.

Come and Calces.—Sales were made at from 20 00 to 45 00, according to quality.

ording to quality.
Sheep. -Sales of lots at 2 65, 3 75, 4 76, and 6 00. Statise.—At wholesale, 5.3-4 for sows, and 6.3-4 for barrows. A retail, from 6.1-2 to 7 1-2 a 8c per lb.

MARRIED.

In Gioucester, Mass., April 4, by Rev. Daniel Richards, Mr. Thomas Raymond to Miss Emily Currier, both of G. In Royalton, Vt., Jan. 19, by Rev. A. C. Smith, Mr. Benj. Day to Miss Emily H. Goff, both of R. In Barnard, April 13, Mr. Alanson C. Barton, of Croyden, N. H., to Miss Elvira A. Burke, of B. In Royalton, April 23, Mr. Geo. W. Leonard, of Barnard, to Miss Persis S. Thompson, of R. In Alfred, Me., Feb. 25, by Rev. P. C. Richmond, Mr. Asa W. Cole, of Konnebunk-port, to Mrs. Susan B. Littlefield, of Alfred. In Lyman. April 27, Mr. Enoch Canney to Miss. Mary Ann Walte, both of L.

DIED.

In this city, May 5, Mrs. Doratha G., wife of Ishussel Bowers Esq., formerly of Bristol, N. H.

Advertisements.

OR THE BLESSING OF PERFECT LOVE, as Experienced, Enjoyed, and Recorded by Living Witnesses. Edited by Rev. D. S. KING.
The subscribers have just issued from their press a most valuable work, of 450 pages, containing over sixty different pressured appreciated.

valuable work, of 450 pages, containing personal experiences.

It consists of the experiences of listing periters in the bleasing of perfect love—brethren and sisters, of various stations in life, and of different ages—ministers and laymen—students and self-tanght. We are happy in being able to offer those who are hangering and thirsting after righteousness so rich and blessed a repast. In this work, the doctrine itself is not only clearly set forth, but its practical experience, with all the attendant temptations, obstacles, and victories, the means of attainment, temptations, obstacles, are vividly presented, with all the in-

temptations, obstacles, and victories, the means of attainment, and hallowed exercises, are vividly presented, with all the interest of actual occurrences.

We commend this work with prayer and much expectation to the church, douting not but it will be an instrument of great good wherever it may be circulated.

The retail price is \$1 per copy. The usual discount will be made to preachers and to those who buy to sell again.

G. C. RAND & CO.,

May 12.

May 12.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of DAVID H. ELA, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, Printer, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same at the office of John B. Hall, No. 66 Cornhill; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment as above.

MARTHA ANN ELA, Administratrix.

Boston, May 10, 1817.

HEDENBERG'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT PARLOR COAL STOVE.

THIS Store was patented by Mr. F. L. HEDENBERG, of New York, in 1845, and sold by him to a considerable extent in that city, last winter, and gave entire satisfaction to those who used it.

The subscriber

those who used it.

The subscriburs have purchased the right to make and vend this Stove in Beston, and having made new and more beautiful patterns, now offer them to the public with the fullest confidence that for parlors and other rooms where little or no pipe is required, they are superior, in point of economy, comfort, and convenience, to any other Stove now in the market.

The principle on which the stove is constructed, will commend it to the judgment of the scientific, while a moment's observation of one in operation will secure the admiration of the practical man.

Purchasers in want of the best and most economical parlor Stove in use, are requested to call and see this Stove in operation, at No. 36 Union St.

LEWIS JONES & SON.

Oct. 7.

Allen & Noble, IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. No. 10 Washington Street, (3 doors from

Dock Square,) Boston. GEORGE ALLEN, WILLIAM NOBLE.

EDWARD HENNESSY,

EDWARD HENNESSY,

DEALER IN CHAIRS AND CHAMBER FURNITURE. No 23 Brattle Street, Boston; a
few doors from Court street. Painted Chamber Ferniture, of
all kinds. A general assortment of Chairs, consisting of Boston Pattern Mahogany Arm Chair, New Style came seat
Office do. Rotary do. do. Common do. do. Extra Strong
common chairs, (suitable for Offices and stores.)
A general assortment of came seat and common chairs, also
Rocking chairs and Stools of all kinds, constantly on hand.
Wholesale and Retail.
April 28th, 1847.

eply

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a connection for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its branches, Corner of Tremont and Beacon streets, under the Albion House, and would take this opportunity to inform their friends and the public, assuring all that may favor them with their patronage, they shall be furnished with every article, made in the best STYLE, and at such prices, as will secure their continuance.

WM. W. MOTLEY,

GEO. P. CLAPP. the last seven years, Foreman and Cutter at the Quincy Hall Establishment.

Boston, April 28th, 1847.

3m.

COMMERCIAL ARCADE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE

JOHN GOVE & CO., late GOVE, STONE & CO., may be found at that spacious Store, 1 & 2 HITCHBORN BLOCK, corner of Ann and Burrett Streets, third building North of Blackstone Street. Their store being superior to any other now occupied for Civiling, exclusively, they are determined that their stock of CLOTHING, all of their own manufacture, shall not be in any ways successed him in the control of their own manufacture. that their stock of CLOTHING, all of their own manufacture, shall not be in any way surpassed by any in the country.— Wholesale Dealers are especially invited to examine our stock, before making purchases, as they will certainly find our prices to be fully as low as any who cry, CHEAP! CHEAP!! Garments make to order in the very best style. Oilest Clothing in every variety.

"Dm't Freget the Building!"

1 & 2 HITCHBORN BLOCK,
Corner of Ann and Burget Streets, 31 Building North of Blackstone Street.

J. D. LELAND, C. E. Schoff, April 28.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The late firm of Waite, Peirce & Co. having dissolved, it is very desirable that the affairs of the concern should be immediately settled. The subscriber, therefore, earnestly requests all who are indebted to the above firm, to forward the amount

of their bills at their earliest convenience.

CHAS. H. PEIRCE,

M 21 5t No. 1 Cornhill. NEW BOOK STORE. THE subscriber will devote himself to furnishing Sunday School and other libraries with suitable books, at Depository prices. He will receive from the New York Trade Sale a large and splendid assortment of BIBLES and TESTAMEN TS, &c., at various prices, from 6 cents to \$255. Also, a good 12 m. BIBLE—just the thing for Sabbath Schoolsfor \$3 per dozen.

CHARLES WAITE, No. 54 Cornhill.

Boston, April 7.

G. W. PRUDEN & SON, SUCCESSORS TO BRABROOK & PRUDEN. FURNITURE, Feather, and Carpet Ware House, Nos. 48 and 45 Blackstone Street, where may be found a good as.

BUREAUS, CARD TABLES, MATTRASSES,
BEDSTEADS, CENTRE do. CARPETING,
SOFAS, DINING do. CLOCES,
LOOKING GLASSES, COMMON do. CHAIRS, &C.

March 3. G. W. PRUDEN, JR. CHARLES WAITE,

CHARLES WAITE,

DOKSELLER, Publisher, and Stationer, No. 54 Cornnill, Boston, of the late firm of Waite, Peirce & Co., is
now receiving, from auction and otherwise, an extensive assortment of fheological, Religious, Historical, School, Blank,
and Miscellaneous BOOKS and STATIONERY, of various
kinds, which he is determined to sell at the lowest market
prices, wholesale and retail. Merchants, school committees,
clergymen, and my friends and the public generally, are re
spectfully invited to give me a call.

March 24

J. B. HOLMAN'S NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE. Office removed to 54 Cornhill, Bos-

Also—ANTI-DYSPEPTIC SHOULDER BRACES, for cure of Lung and Consumptive complains.

May 20.

NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

HILL & BRODHEAD keep constantly on hand, and for logical, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books. Also a large variety of Stationery, including Letter, Cap, Pot, Bill, Note and Fancy Papers; Bristol and London Board; Drawing and Tracing Papers; Plain, Fancy and Embossed Visiting Cards; Drawing and Writing Pencils; Paints; Camel's Hair Pencils; Indelible Ink; Steel Pens and Penholders, of every variety; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Inkstands and Ink Slates; Blank, Account, Cheek and Memorandum Books; ortfolios & C., &C.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, NOS. 48, 50 & 52, BLACKSTONE STREET.

IN store, of my own importation, also of my own manufacture, of all styles and prices.

2,000 CAPS.—I have also on hand a very extensive stock of CAPS, for gentlemen, youth, and children, and am constantly making up the new styles as soon as they are out. Will the reader please examine. Whosesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories, 173 Washington street, Boston.

March 17.

ANALYTICAL GRAMMAR.

A NALYTICAL GRAMMAR of the English Language,
A embracing the Introductive and Progressive methods of
teaching, with familiar explanations, in the lecture style, appropriate parsing examples, both in Etymology and Syntax;
Questions subjoined for recitation; Exercises in false Syntax;
Orthography, Punctuation, Enunication, Figures, and an Appendix. In five parts. Being a complete System. of Grammar, containing much new matter not found in other Grammars.
Designed for the use of all who wish to obtain a thorough and
practical knowledge of the English language. Dy DYER H.
SANBORN, A. M. Prof. of Math., Int. and Natural Science
in the N. H. Coaf. Seminary. Seventh edition, improved, 1846.

SANBORN'S NORMAL SCHOOL GRAM-MAR.

BEING an abridgement of the Analytical Grammar of the English Language. By DYER H. SANBORN, A. M., Prof. of Math., Int. and Nat. Science, in the N. H. Conference-Seminary, at Northfield.

The above and highly recommmended Books may be had at the Bookstores of Waite, Peirce & Co., B. Mussey, and others, Boston; William Hyde & Co., Porthand; and of the Publisher, in Concord, N. H.

S. W. ROBINSON,

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF MAINE. OFFICE, 18 MASSACHUSETTS BLOCK, COURT SQUARE, BOSTON.

Mr. R. having practiced many years in Maine, non-residents who have property or business in that State, or who desire advice as to its laws, may find it for their advantage to avail themselves of his experience, and the extensive acquaintance and professional connections he has formed there.

March 23.

an error in the missionary report of the Providence Conference. The name of the Rev. Davis S. Brainard appears in the list, as constituted a life member by New London. It ought to be Lyme and East Lyme. Mr. Brainard is the Congregational minister in Lyme, and the Methodist church in Lyme proposed to make him a life member of the Parent Missionary Society in New York.

THE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS and documents of this week, crowd out most of our editorials. This must be the case, also, for a short time to come.

In Br. H. Husted's letter, published respecting the first Methodist Chapel in New England, the following appears :- "In a public highway, which was about North and South," &c. ; substitute runs for was. Also the following :- "This site is now mostly in the town of Trumbull, about six miles North," &c. For miles, substitute rods.

In the article in the Herald of April 28th, headed Edward Nugent, for "the cause of God in general," read the cause in general.

In my review of Mr. Pulsifer's "sketches of the discussion," in the 5th paragraph, instead of " for it is seen in reporter P.'s sketches of a debate," read, "for it is not seen," &c. In the sixth line from the bottom of the page, the sense is destroyed by omitting the period after the words, "and he followed that." There should also have been a capital I. In the sixth line from the close of the piece, the sense is destroyed by substituting the E. B. FLETCHER. word as for or.

AN OMISSION.

In the published Minutes of the Providence Conference, there should be credited to the church in Fall River, fifty dollars for the American Bible Society, and fifty dollars for the Preachers' Aid Society. How the above came to be omitted, I do not know, as I gave them in to the Assistant Secretary of the Conference. I suppose it was accidental. New Bedford, May 7. JAMES D. BUTLER.

LETTER FROM REV. J. B. HUSTED. Mr. Editor,-It was not without a personal interest in the matter, that I suggested the motion, at our late Conference, that the names of the superannuated preachers, and those located this year, be published with the "appointments," in the Herald.*-But notwithstanding the vote so to publish, the

names in question have not yet appeared. Twenty-one years ago, the present month, I received my appointment to my first circuit, since which (till this year) my unworthy name has ap- Col. Palacio. peared every year in the regular appointments. I have now entered upon the experience of a superannuated preacher. I hope it may please my heavenly Father to permit me soon to re-engage in the "regular work;" but if otherwise, to enable me ever to say. "Thy will be done." My infirmity being of a bronchial and nervous nature, I judge I need not be wholly inactive, even in a superannuated relation. In connection with an agency for the sale of Mattison's Astronomical Maps, (advertised in the Herald.) I hope to do something in the way of circulating our excellent books and periodicals. I trust it may not be disagreeable to my former friends in Maine, should I call upon them for this purpose; and should any of them be disposed to address to me,

For the Herald and Journal. REPLY TO REV. MOSES HILL. Mr. Elitor,—With your permission, I must do ayself the pleasure of making one more reply to Br. Hill. He has given you a long chapter this time, and, as in poetry and music, the long syllable

and note should always be succeeded by the shorter one, I shall say what I have to say, in a very few Br. Hill seems quite unwilling to acknowledge himself in debt to the English Hymn Book, and equally willing to show that I am indebted to him in he construction of the famous Index in question. How much he is indebted to that work, and how little I

am indebted to his, will be seen in the following ta-

ENGLISH INDEX. | HILL'S INDEX. | COLES' INDEX. ENGLEM INDEX.

Sin. confession of, 663.

Sin. confession of, 19,
83, 89.

Freedom from desired, 293, 247, 387,
64, 49, 306, 343,
246, 348, 349, 409

HILL'S INDEX.

Sin. confession of, 19,
89, 89.

Geodem from desired, 49, 306, 343,
246, 348, 349, 409

Geodem from desired, 49, 306, 343,
246, 348, 349, 409

Geodem from desired, 49, 306, 343,
246, 348, 349, 409 50, 58, 94, 98, 103, 177, 179, 182, 197, 219, 274. freedom from, desired, 49, 311, 343, 350, 409.
no more, 26, 29, 42, 58, 68, 82, 83, 87, 92, 95, 98, 101, 181, 209, 309, 340, 358, 448.

s of, 6, 17, 56 In this little extract, it will be seen that the Enghish Index refers to sin, under two different heads, and that Brother Hill does the same, word for d, while, on the other hand, I have referred to it under eight different heads. The English book has eight references; Br. Hill's has ten; mine has sixtysiz. The difference between ten and sixty-six, is lust fifty-six. But this is not all. Under the Deceit-fulness of Sin, Br. Hill-has followed the English copy. out I have not followed him. So also under the words, Diseased by Sin, and Dominion over Sin, he has followed the English; I have not followed either. or is this all. Under the word PERFECT, Br. Hill follows the English copy. The English Index says nothing about perfect bliss, perfect charity, perfect day, perfect holiness, perfect liberty, perfect peace and perfect power. Neither does Br. Hill, unless i under some other head; and even under the Words perfect love, a very favorite phrase with Mr. Wesley, Br. Hill has just as many references as the English book, that is, eight, while I have thirty-four. After this expose, your readers can guess which of

is bestowed most labor in searching out references, and there let the matter end. New York, April 30. N. B. As Br. Hill has mentioned the Pocket

Concordance, in connection with this subject, I beg leave to say, that though I am greatly indebted to Cruden, yet, under the word ABLE, I have fifteen more raferences than he. Br. Hill can easily guess how I found them.

THE AMERICAN PULPIT.

CORRECTION.—Br. Albeston writes, that there was an error in the missionary report of the Providence clear exposition of that cardinal doctrine, and cannot fail to profit those who may give it a careful perupurchaser was offered \$1000 for his bargain, after the sale. Brethren, if you are fond of sermons, attractive in style, rich in thought, and pure in doctrine, sustain

Some humane editor suggests as the best method of capturandations to which it was formerly subjected, have been, of

Henry Wheaton, who has for nearly twenty years repre-sented the United States at the Court of Denmark and Prus-

medicine and the arts, to be compensated by the town, which Portsmouth and Concord Railroad .- On Monday

occasion by A. W. Haven, President of the Company, Samuel Cushman, and A. Ladd. Mesars. Belknap & Co., are the con-

The residence of Wm. D. Merrick, late Senator from Mary-

seen last evening, was found occupied by the enemy's light to commence the publication of a daily temperance paper is

The Cecil (Md.) Whig says farmers in that neighborhood

officers innumerable, have been taken prisoners, together with found to contain 322 musket balls, all of which were replaced,

British steamship Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott, left Liver-Full details of the battle of Cerro Gordo have been received pool April 20, and arrived in Boston at 10 o'clock, A. M.

this subject says:—

We saw a private letter from an intelligent officer at Vera

We saw a private letter from an intelligent officer at Vera

"The relief thus nobly sent may be regarded as one of the

'It is said that if the Americans pass the National Bridge, had been found necessary to call in a physician of Lyons to

An officer in the Indian army is said to have partly succeeded in granulating gun cotton, so as to produce a species of

" She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,"

States of the Mexican confederacy have denounced the war at this place, a word of encouragement in this business, I need not say it would be gratefully received. The circulation of our books and periodicals, is regarded, by many, as a part of the regular work of an itinerant Methodist preacher; and notwithstanding the results of the decision of the regular work of an itinerant Methodist preacher; and notwithstanding the results of the make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the store of the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the cannot make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one in the circuit. It is sericated to the ideal the circuit. The plant of the circuit. It is sericated to the circuit. The plant of the circuit. It is sericated to the desired that the circuit. It is sericated to the desired that the circuit. It is sericated to the circui J. S. Bowers—B. Freeman—J. Howson—A. Barnes—E. Boyden—L. Upham—O. Brett—W. C. Dow—A. Turner—J. B. Denison—G. Landon—R. Dearborn (the agent says the Advocate cannot be sent, without the money)—J. A. Sherburos—S. Holman—W. W. Hurd Potatoes, bbl., P. C. Richmond—E. A. Lyon—A. G. Shears—E. Adams—J. Straw E. Basteen—A. Gardner—J. Clark—C. N. Smith—W. O. Cady—H. M. Nichols. COMMUNICATIONS. MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD

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Feb. 15, '48

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May 1, '49

Jan. 1, '49

Jan. 1, '49

July 27, '45

May 1, '43

Oct. 27, '47

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Foster, Otis
Fox, W. W.
Fortune, John
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Fay, Wm.
Foye, J. M.
Fisher, L. S.
Fish, Cummings
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Gray, Eliza
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Goodspeed, W. C.
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HILL & BRODHEAD, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND STATIONERS. NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers, that they continue business at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of FURNITURE and FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOOKING GLASSES, &C. GOODS packed for Country trade at short notice. N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap.

TUNERAL UNDERTAKER, would give notice that he has removed from Garden street to a more eligible location, No. 30 Chambers street.

Orders left as above, or at this office.

N. B.—Coffias, Rabas, &c., furnished at short notice.

March 10.

SEPENCIAL HACES FRENCH HATS

SANBORN'S ANALYTICAL GRAMMAR.

COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY,

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mrs. Lydia Warson, wife of the late Daniel Watson, died in Epping, April 25, aged 84 years. Mrs. Watson joined the M. E. Church in this place thirty-seven years ago last November, and was baptized, by the Rev. Asa Kent, on the same day with the writer. She was well known to the preachers who travelled on this circuit in those early days, as they found a welcome home at her house, she possessing an abundance of this world's goods. Her last sickness was short and severe, but she retained her reason until near the last moments of life, and by many remarks she expressed her confidence in the Savior, and her willingness to trust her all in him.

I lived many years with my aunt Watson, in early life, and have been with her the most of the time, for the last eight years. My brother my daughter, and myself feel that we have lost one who has acted as a mother to us. Br. Taplir preached her funeral sermon, from Job 19:25 26, 27. May the Lord sanctify this to us and NATHL, LADD. the church in this place. Epping, April 29.

Will the Christian Advocate please copy.

Mr. ALEXANDER THOMPSON died in Cumber land, R. I., March 28, aged 77. Father Thomp son was reclaimed from a backslidden state abou twenty-five years ago, and soon after was able to testify that the blood of Jesus Christ cleaseth from all sin. Since that time he has been a living example of the power of perfect love, and consequently a pillar in the church of God. His transit was sudden and easy, and he died without a struggle or a groan. With such men, " to H. W. HOUGHTON. die is gain. East Greenwich, R. I., April 28.

ELIJAH P., son of the late Mark R. Sanders Esq., died in Orleans, Jan. 1, aged 29 years .-Br. S. was converted to God a few years since, and joined the M. E. Church, of which he lived an acceptable member until his death. In his last sickness he had his reason but little, but there is hope in his death. He lived respected, and his name is cherished with affection. This was a severe stroke to his widowed mother. May H. C. TILTON. God sustain her. April 24.

Sister POLLY HUNTER died in Montague city. April 17, in her 48th year. Sister Hunter was an exemplary Christian, ever adorning her profession with a well ordered life and godly conversation. She was also an example of great patience and resignation. Suffering to her was counted "all joy that she might win Christ, and be found in him." She has left an extensive circle of Christian friends to mourn her loss; but they realize that she shall " rise again." O may they all so live that when heart and flesh shall fail them here, they may meet her who is gone before in the mansions of bliss.

Greenfield, April 19. ROBERT KELLEN.

Mrs. DOLLY FREEMAN, wife of Mr. Tull Freeman, died in Dorchester, April 13, aged 36. Sister Freeman was an acceptable member of the M. E. church, and maintained a consistent course of life, as a disciple of the blessed Savior, and although suddenly called from her fam ily and friends, she left the world in peace, and, we trust, has joined with the redeemed family in heaven. T. W. T.

ministerial.

For the Herald and Journal.

REV. JOHN ROPER.

Rev. John Roper died at Chillicothe, Ohio, March 30, aged thirty-four years. Br. Roper was a member of the first graduating class in the Wesleyan University, and for several years a teacher in the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Mass. In 1842 he resigned his situation in the Academy, intending to devote himself entirely to the work of the ministry. At the Conference, in Springfield, he received an appointment to Milbury station, where he labored successfully as a minister of the Lord Jesus. Before the close of the year, however, his health became so much impaired, that he did not think it prudent to take an appointment at the ensuing Conference, but, at the request of the society in Wilbraham, he officiated as their pastor for several months, when he was compelled, entirely, to desist from the public labors of the ministry. In alluding to this event, in his journal, he remarks, "Again I was obliged to relinquish the duties of a Methodist preacher, under the still stronger conviction, that I should not soon, if ever again, be able to perform them. These were days of severe trials, and rendered still more so by the efforts of my spiritual foe to disturb my peace and confidence in God. But God, who is rich in mercy, shielded me from his cruel purposes, and for the most part, I was able to cast myself upon him as my rock and sure defence." In the autumn of 1844, he came to this place

in the hope of regaining, in a milder climate his health, or, at least, of arresting, in some de gree, the disease which seemed hurrying him to the grave. For a time, the prospect of returning health was quite encouraging, but the disease was too deeply settled to be permanently checked. It continued its work, until the wheels of life stood still, and the released spirit returned to God who gave it.

In very early life, our deceased brother was the subject of deep religious impressions. In the "Living near the chapel, I was, from my earliest recollection, accustomed to attend the Sabbath School, and preaching twice on every Sunday. My mind seems very early to have taken a re ligious and contemplative term. It yielded me much satisfaction to watch the evolutions of the clouds, as they rolled majestically along the horizon, and try to discover the appearing of the Son of Man. When about five or six years of age, I suffered an attack of fever, at which time my thoughts turned, very seriously, upon death and eternity. I saw, that should death come, I should be deprived of the happiness of this life, but I felt assured, that in such an event God would take me to himself, and hence all slavish fear was taken away, and I felt resigned to the will of my heavenly Father." At twelve years of age, he received a clear evidence of his acceptance with God, and united with the church of which he remained a worthy member until the time of his death.

Br. Roper was a good scholar. His mind naturally vigorous, was well disciplined, and richly stored. Some of his scientific investigations were highly interesting and important, though unfortunately, but few of them have been made public. As a teacher, hundreds, and perhaps thousands of his pupils, can testify to his ability and fidelity. As a preacher, he was chiefly dis-tinguished as a sound theologian, and sympathiz

ing pastor.

He was a social, confiding, faithful friend.—

As a Christian, he served God from principle, though not without the consolations of grace.—

He waited not for his feelings to prompt to a discharge of the duties of a Christian life; it was enough to know what God required; or to inspire the laird, whose powerfully-manned boat lay nearly in the laird,

Rarely rising to the height of ecstatic joy, he as rarely sank into the depths of desponding gloom.

Never carried away with indiscriminate zeal, he shrank from no duty when it was made plain. Proprietor's dwelling. The whole herd of two hundred blindly followed, as is their invariable in hope of the rest that remaineth for God's peo- habit. The hunters, of course, rushed after but always with perfect composure, and an humble resignation to the will of God. Indeed, at times, he anticipated his change with rapturous countenance, gave evidence of a glorious victory weariness, his whole person dripping tentions, did all in their power to smooth his pathway to the tomb. His body rests on the banks of the Scioto, his soul in the paradise of

" Sickness and sorrow, pain and death, Are felt and feared no more.

Chillicothe, April 16. F. MERRICK.

A WHALE HUNT, In the Shetland Islands.

There is no scene more exciting, in Shetland, than a whale hunt. When the latter word is stranded on the shores of these islands, is the Del-

after this summons. In a very few minutes he he performed his hasty toilet, and sending messengers to his tenants, desiring them to hasten and put themselves under his direction at the scene of action. In an incredibly short space of time, many boats were gathered, and filled with men and boys, armed with weapons and instruments of YOUTE'S DEPARTMENT. noise as well as murder. Happy was he who could boast the possession of some rusty ancestral sword or cutlass, or a harpoon acquired in some Greenland voyage; and in absence of, or additional to all these, the boats were loaded with stones of all sizes, hastily gathered from the and otters. The boats proceeded singly, and in silence, the men straining every nerve, in sup-When all were collected in a close phalanx—to gray hairs; but when we find a man, arrived a which boats from neighboring shores, and lairds from adjacent islands, were each moment gathering—the chase commenced in earnest. Every no one word is forcible enough to express the voice was raised in shouts and wild cries; showers of stones were flung by every hand not employed with the oars: kettles and saucepans were rattled, and various violins tuned, not so much to harmony, as to discord, all combined making a chaos of sounds intended to confuse the timid group, who were seen floundering in alarm until water was like a boiling cauldron. The whales were thus slowly followed, until they were driven fairly past the narrow sound or entrance, and into the bay; but here, the prospect widening, it became rather a difficult matter to persuade the inhabitants of the deep that it would be best for them to run on shore. Boats continued to push from the land, terrifying still more the scattered herd; and strangers were not found willing to place themselves under due direction and generalship. The shoal separated to two divisions, and the hunters, in their eagerness, became less and less amenable to discipline, so that an unsuccessful termination of the adventure, was greatly to be dreaded. The laird and his first tenant and factotum became entirely hoarse with bawling, and the poor persecuted whales made several desperate and dangerous efforts to break the barrier of boats that opposed their re- joy, for they loved the Savior. One day he told

hunters had enough to do to keep themselves in Christ; and that there were societies in England. safety, and prevent their prize from escaping.boats were tossed by the motion of the whales in the water, as if it were agitated by a storm; the short day drew to its close, the afterhad been hidden through the day, a light breeze ing to this good work, you may come and tell me. was now scattering the low clouds, to make way Those poor children racked their brains to discove the night; so the laird, having sent on shore for nents, rested from his exertions to snatch he was thus engaged, the herd of whales again united, and after a short interval of repose, sud- society." "That is very well," said the master denly made a simultaneous movement towards the shore. At this joyful sight, and the apparently near triumphant termination of their day's toil, hunger and fatigue were forgotten, and all were

promised. Concientiously he performed his duty, and with an unwavering faith he trusted in God. This led to much uniformity in his Christian experience, and great consistency of life.—

Baryla sides to the height of contribution and provided the secretary of the head.—

Stronger and blinded the experience trusted to the head.—

Stronger and blinded the experience trusted to the head.—

ple hereafter. His end, of course, was peace. them, and as the boats touched the ground, the He often spoke of his approaching dissolution, men jumped to their waists in the water, in the delight, and gave expression to his feelings in shouts of praise. For a few of the last days of strength and stature, and armed with a powerful his life, he was unable to speak; but the un- family-sword of his master's, stabbed and cut by wonted, and almost heavenly expression of his the moonlight till his athletic arms dropped from over the last enemy. Though dying far from re- blood of the slaughtered whales, and his brain lations, and the friends of his early days, there fairly delirious with excitement and exertion. Ere were those, who, by their sympythy and kind at- midnight the whole herd lay dead on the beach,

God. His beloved wife and child mourn their the booty met in solemn conclave, while an enger early bereavement, but hope for a blissful re-ered around the bodies of the slain. In such cases the capture is divided into three parts. One par belongs to the admiral, as crown dues; another to the proprietor of the shore on which the whales are stranded; while the third is divided among those who have assisted in the chase. But in this instance, I believe, the admiral waived his right in favor of the captors. On the occasion I have been alluding to, the division was first effected justly, and to the satisfaction of all, and then commend the operation of flenching, or cutting off the blubber, which is the only part of the species of whale

here considered of any use. Some of the participators chose to carry away used, the reader, most probably, will associate their own shares, while others were happy if the with it Melton Mobray, or Onkleigh, or the Cale- landlord would take theirs, the value to be placed donian hunt. How contrasted to these is the to their credit against rent-day. I have mentioned scene I would endeavor to describe! In the one, that the flesh of the calling whale is eaten by the are met all the paraphernalia of hounds and natives of the Faroe Islands. It is not necessity horns, a rich and cultivated country, dinners and that compels them to this, for they have an abun balls. In the other, Shetland boats and the undance of other sorts of animal food—sheep, wild stable ocean, shouts and confusion; while, in- fowl, in profusion, and then superfluous foals. stable ocean, should all control the stead of a brush, or a few hares, a shoul of valua- which last are said to be palatable food—but the ble animals driven on shore, contribute, by the whale's flesh is considered to be nutricious, and is produce of their blubber, light to our dreary much to their liking. Having heard of this cusnights, or many comforts to the poor island fish- tom, I resolved to taste the flesh of one of the ermen. The only species of whale which is thus above mentioned whales. A young one was selected, from which some steaks were cut, and phinus Deductor, or Calling Whale, one of the without other preparation, broiled. The flesh esser cetaces allied to the grampus and porpoise. looked and tasted exactly like beef; rather coarse The calling whale, which is from eight to twenty than our delicate Shetland beef, indeed, but with feet long, and yields from twenty to sixty gallons of oil, is gregarious. Crowds of the species flesh, or betray its origin. Prejudice was found roam over the North Sea, always under the the only drawback; for several persons-men guidance of a leader, who would appear, howev- women, and children-partook of it with relish er, to be equally fallible with many human lead- who did not know it to be other than beef-yet no er, to be equally fallible with many human leaders, for he often leads them far out of ther proper walk. Every year, hundreds are stranded in Shetland, and also in the Faroe Isles, where, it may be remarked, they are of more service, as the creatures of early prejudice and prepossesthe Faroese do not scruple to use their flesh for sion. It is not more than fifty years since the flesh of the seal was eagerly eaten by the Shetmight be comparatively uninteresting, I shall here landers, as it still is by the Faroese and Greengive a description of a particular one, which oc- landers. I have tasted it, too, and found it much curred a few years ago, and which was attended the same, but still more delicate than the whale's by circumstances of unusual animation. Then Could the prejudice against whale's flesh be overthe scene was one of those snug land-locked bays come, what a welcome supply of food would the with which the Shetland Isles abound, opening round the point of a small adjacent island into the beaches, or else to sink in the sea, while the na North Sea; the time was a calm, dull winter tives of Faroe never suffer famine as the Shet It was yet the morning twilight, when a mes-failure of their crops and fishing. A more extrasenger was sent to the proprietor of the land lying around the bay, to inform him that a large shoal obstinately to refuse as food all sorts of shell-fish, of whales were lying in the narrow sound leading to it. Not long did the laird indulge in slumber sters and crabs, of large size and fine quality, as well as many of the smaller crustacea, no Shetwas up and dressed, issuing orders all the while land peasant of fisherman will ever taste; and when others do, they look on with loathing and abhorrence.

RESPECT DUE TO PARENTS.

Not only the young are apt to forget the re beach at starting. The laird was provided with a heavy gun, loaded with two balls, a weapon which had been fatal to the lives of many seals reared them from infancy, and by their waywardness causing their parents to shed tears, when it should be their duty to give them reason for pressed but bustling eagerness, in order to get beween the whales and the expanse of the ocean.— to an upright man, as to see youth disrespecting the years of discretion, neglecting his silver haired parents, and treating them with contempt feelings which naturally arise in every hones breast. The very idea that the babe, whose car has cost them so many sleepless nights, and so much anxious care, should, in later years, prove a curse, instead of a blessing, and repay its parents for all their love, by unthankfulness makes one almost wish that the parent's male diction might be upon him. Yet how often do we see cases in which the child forgets the respect due to his mother, and is regardless of his father's wishes! Children, learn in early age to respect your parents, and obey them in all things. Struggle not against their authority, but by yield ing while young, you will derive honor when old and never forget the commandment which says Honor thy father and mother, that thy days may be long in the land that the Lord thy God giveth thee.'

CANNOT WE DO SOMETHING?

A missionary in Africa had established school for colored children, which gave him much nem that there were still a great many idolaters Thus passed many hours, during which the in the world, who did not know the Lord Jesus Germany, and France, which sent missionaries to those poor pagans. The little colored children then said, "And cannot we do something also?"

" Reflect upon it," replied the missionary, "and noon twilight came; but though the sun's beams when you have found out some way of contribut the bright rising of the full moon; the weat er how they could obtain something to give, for ried and anxious pursuers (many of whom had, you must know that they have no parents or in their eager haste, left their homes without friends who are rich enough to let them have a friends who are rich enough to let them have breakfast) were now making up their minds to little money occasionally; and that there are keep watch over their restless prey even through many in Africa who do not know what a piece of

One morning, however, they came to th a hasty repast, and refresh his boatmen. While school, full of joy, and said to the missionary, We wish to form a little juvenile missionary "but what will you give for missions?" The oldest answered, "We have resolved to form a society like grown persons; and each one of us will oblige himself to collect as much money as again engaged with oars and voices, stones and fiddles, in contributing to the wished-for result; when the leader of the herd, a large and powerful woods to find bark; and we will contribute the herd. who are largest and strongest, we will go into the woods to find bark; and we will carry it to the male, feeling the water shallowing, turned back, tanner, who has promised to pay a florin for each apparently resolved to make one desperate at- load. Another child interrupted him, and said, freedom and safety. His companions "And as for the rest of us, we will gather resinfollowed, taking their way with the switness of lightning along the shore, seeking an outlet, which undoubtedly they would have soon found, from children, "will carry ashes, and sell them to the

their plan, without neglecting school; and at the end of a year they beld a meeting, under the direction of a missionary, and carefully paid over to him all which they had raised. And how much do you think they put into his hands? More than forty dollars!

And now, you white children, born among Christians, will you suffer these little negroes to the cross is made to consist mostly in making a put you to shame? I could tell you a great profession of religion, and in speaking of it in many ways in which you might do something for missions; but think of them yourselves. If love the Savior or the heathen as well as these

A HEATHEN IDEA OF GOD.

the steamer that was to convey me to Madras, tious, -not to covet what is only designed for show of the river, where he had spent some time in heart, the tongue, and the life in strict conformity missionary labors.

thing as that ?"

"Look also at that iron steamboat," xing his eyes upon one of immense size that lay in the river,-" If Hindoos put iron in the water it will sink, but the English make it swim like wood, and cause it to go wherever they please. And then see the smoke that rises out of it, and hear tal interests. Few, comparatively, sink into those that make such things must be gods."

ons of the superiority of the English over the closes the chapter in his book that treats on pro-Hindoos, resulting from religion, education, &c., crastination: and that under similar circumstances the Hindoos would be able to make the same things which they now looked upon as the work of gods.

He could not, however, be persuaded to believe what was told him, and it seemed imposible to lead his dark, bewildered mind beyond men and

things, to God, the Creator of all. Does the above appear incredible? I am a off in the future, a convenient season to p one in Guntoor is of huge dimensions, and frequently passes my door, and has several times Give yourself ease. It will be more convenient it rained, though I have not been slow to beat him away, and thus show to the heathen my contempt of their gods. This bull is a privileged can furnish, offerings of flowers and cakes are Again, there is a yearly festival among the Telugus, when a kind of worship is performed, which shows in a still more forcible light the ignorance, superstition, and folly of the heathen. tain success in the several departments of busi-

ness in which the agents are employed. What a commentary is the above upon the mendous thought! O, how soon and how sudsentiment of those who declare that human rea- denly may eternity burst upon the ungodly-upon son is a sufficient guide for men in their worship yourself, dear reader! The angel of death may self invariably to a definite time, but we do think of God, without the Holy Scriptures. See where even now be reaching forth his fingers to loose boasted human reason, without the Bible, leads life's silver cord, or just ready to grasp the golmen. Let the Christian who reads these lines den bowl, to shiver it to atoms! And, impenitent inquire,—"What is my duty, in reference to the friend, has that convenient season which you in length, were worse than lost, both upon the millions who are living in such gross ignorance of the true God, and of salvation through his Son Jesus Christ?"-Luth. Obs.

LONG AFTER HEAVEN.

Long after Heaven !- thy God is present there, unveiled in glory-God thy Father-God and he will answer you only by planting a dagthy Savior-and God thine everlasting comfort! ger in your heart. Long after heaven !- it is full of holiness. Sin has never sullied it! No manner of evil shall A dark, portentous cloud is fast gathering over ever pollute it! All of its inhabitants are pure; the heads of the ungodly. That cloud is rapthe angels and the redeemed are without fault idly becoming heavier and blacker. See you before the throne of God!

Long after heaven !--it is the rest that remaineth for the people of God-and it shall remain the storm! Do not, by sloth, bring ruin on your to them as a rest for ever! There pain and trouble and weariness are never felt! There sin and Satan and sorrow cannot enter! And there

peace and prosperity continually abide! Long after heaven !- it is the paradise of thy perfection in soul and body! There shalt thou reach the manhood of thy being-regain once and for ever the lost likeness of thy Creator-and hear again the voice of the Lord God walking seen a receipt in an English paper, contributed with thee in the tenderness of his amazing love, by one "Mary," which points out the modus opand the plentitude of his everlasting friend-

Long after heaven !- it is a glorious home ! it is the house of the Lord Jehovah. The created home of the Eord, is the only home of all pure while others again freeze them by conjugal coldand holy beings. It is the safe and happy home ness. Some smother them in hatred, contention of all angels, and of thy brothers and sisters in and variance, and some keep them in pickle all the faith! It is the everlasting home of the whole their lives. These women always serve them up gathered together in safety—there are they all joined together in love—there do they all "dwell" in this way; but they are, on the contrary, quite in this way; house of the Lord for ever."—Rev. J. Steven-the manner, as follows:

POWER OF PERSONAL HOLINESS.

Never will the church meet her solemn responsibilities, until her children, bursting asunder shackles that bind them, and rising out of the slough of earthliness in which they are sunk, come up to that high measure of evangelical santification which the voice of scripture and the exigencies of a dying world demand of them. There is a moral omnipotence in holiness. Argument may be resisted, persuasion and entreaty may be scorned. The thrilling appeals and monitions of the pul-pit, set forth with all the vigor of logic, and all the glow of eloquence, may be evaded or disregarded. But the exhibition of exalted piety has a might which nothing can withstand; it is truth embodied; it is the gospel burning in the hearts, beaming from the eyes, breathing from the lips, and preaching in the lives of its votaries. No sophistry can elude it, no conscience can ward it count of the hunting adventures of the late Maoff; no bosom wears a mail that can resist the en- jor Rogers, of the Ceylon Rifles, says that he ergy of its attack. It speaks in all languages, in killed, in the course of his life, "twelve hundred all climes, and to all phases of our nature. It is elephants!" Of course, he had met with many

the showers of Divine influence be shed down, These little colored children did not rest sat-isfied with making promises. They executed filling the desolate places with verdure and joy,

THE CROSS.

meetings of worship. This is all right, and is what the gospel requires. But that the cross you do nothing, will it not appear that you do not of the Scriptures consists mostly in these things, is not the fact. It is a much greater cross to be poor colored children? Reflect on this, very strictly an humble, self-denying, strictly honest man, acting in all things, upon gospel principles, without being governed at all by the love of the world, or surrounding multitudes. It is a cross to deny one's self when tempted to overreach; or when he sees an opportunity to oppress, or to get While passing down the Hoogly, in company property not by right. It is a greater cross not to with Rev. Mr. Pearce, of Calcutta, on my way to conform to the customs of the proud and ambi-Mr. P. pointed me to a place on the opposite side and parade. It is a greater cross to keep the to the spirit and language of the Bible. These "One day," said he, "while conversing with constitute a daily cross, and a cross too little thought native about the true God, I asked him whom of, and quite too little done at this day. If con he worshipped. The native answered immediately, "I worship the English." On being asked bearing in older Christians, and were made to feel why he was so foolish, he replied, that the Eng. that this is the only way to live a Christian life, or ish must be gods, and began to give his reasons.
"Look," said he "at that iron bridge," pointing to one of great dimensions that had just been completed,—"who but gods could make such a lous light.

PERILS OF PROCRASTINATION

How are men lured on by " the world, the flesh the terrible bellowing that it makes. Surely hopeless scepticism, but how vast the multiude Mr. P. endeavored to explain to him the rea-It seems as though the delaying sinner is cal-

culating, as if certain of it, that he will live for some time to come. Deluded creature! The fumes of the pit, along with the influence of a corrupt heart, have so bewitched his mind, and bedimmed his vision, that he thinks he sees, away off in the future, a convenient season to prepare constant witness of that which is still more asonishing. In every village of moderate size in forth." Says Christ, "Be ready; for in such this part of India, there is what is called a sacred an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." bull, which has divine honors paid to it. The But Satan, along with a corrupt heart, says aken his stand on a part of my verandah, when for you to attend to religion at some other time. tempt of their gods. This bull is a privileged character, throughout the place, among the Hindoos. No one thinks of injuring him in the least, but as he passes along from house to house he along carelessly toward death and eternity, and, receives the best kind of food that the family whenever urged or invited, talks about a more can furnish, offerings of flowers and cakes are convenient season to come, until death stops his presented to him, and he is worshipped as a god. mouth, and drives his soul out of its house of On the appointed day of the festival, the farmer affirmed, that "by the circulation of the blood worships his ploughs, yokes, iron bars, carts, &c. through the heart and lungs, in which motion is the mason worships his trowel—the black-consumed and motion renewed every moment. smith, his hammers—the barber, his razors—the the question is put about three thousand times Sepoy his sword or musket—and the Brahmin every hour, and above a hundred thousand times oks. The object of this worship is to ob- every day and night of our lives, whether we shall stay in this world, or be in heaven or hell to eternity?" Alarming consideration! trewere promising yourself yet arrived? If you will not obey Christ's voice, you must at least obey death's summons. The grim monarch of the grave will hold with you no parley. He will not wait till you set your house in order, if, when he comes, you are not ready.

Speak to him about a convenient season; tell him it has not come yet, and ask him to wait;

Ah, what a solemn season is fast coming on that vivid lightning's flash? Flee, sinner, without a moment's delay; flee to the only shelter from head!

HOW TO COOK A HUSBAND. Many of our married lady readers are not

aware how a husband ought to be cooked, so as to make a good dish of him. We have lately erandi of preparing and cooking husbands .-'Mary" says, that a good many husbands are spoiled in cooking. Some women go about it as if their lords were bladders, and blow them family of the redeemed! There are they all with tongue sauce. Now it cannot be supposed together in unity, and go no more out of "the delicious when well preserved. Mary points out

Get a large jar, called the jar of carefulness, (which, by the by, all good wives have at hand.) Being placed in it, set him near the fire of conjugal love; let the fire be pretty hot, but especially let it be clear. Above all, let the heat be regular and constant. Cover him well over with equal quantities of affection, kindness, and subjection. Keep plenty of these things by you, and be very attentive to supply the place of any that may waste by evaporation, or any other cause. Garnish with modest becoming familiarity, and in nocent pleasantry, and if you add kisses or other confectionaries, accompany them with a sufficient portion of secresy; and it would not be amiss to add a little prudence and moderation.

A QUEER BOOT JACK.

A late London Magazine, giving an ac universal—invincible; and clad in immortal pano-ply, goes on from victory to victory.

It is communication in the communication of the communication of the communication in the communication of the ply, goes on from victory to victory.

One of his adventures is thus related. "He had Let Zion, through all her departments, but just had capital sport with a herd of these anireach this elevated point, and how rapid and tri-umphant would be her progress! With what when an unseen elephant made a charge at him, overpowering demonstration would her tidings be from the skirts of the jungle. There was no attended! What numerous and ever-flowing chan-help for it except to run, and for one hundred

of by springing into the branches; (he was as nimble as a cat, and as strong as a lion.) One foot higher ! and he would have been out of the elephant's reach; but before he had time to draw up his legs, the elephant had got him firmly clenched in the coils of his proboscis.

"Still, Rogers pulled against him, thinking it better to have his legs wrenched from the socket, than fall back bodily in the animal's power .-The struggle, however, did not last long, for, to It has become quite general that what is called the delight of the pursued, and the chagrin of his pursuer, the Wellington boot, that the former wore, slipped off, and extricated the leg, and saved the life of poor Rogers. The dilemma, however, did not end here; for the elephant find himself balked of his prey, after destroying the boot, took up his quarters beneath the branches, and kept his expected victim in the tree for twenty-four hours, when the tappal, or country postman happened to pass by, Rogers gave him notice of his position, and on this being intimated to the nearest village, the elephant was frightened away by tomtoms and yellings. Had this occurred in a deserted part of the jungle, poor Rog. ers would inevitably have been starved to death in the tree."

ORIGIN OF A PRINCE. The first prince Menzikoff sold rolls, in his

youth, in the streets of Moscow. One day, he

entered, by chance, the kitchen of a boyard, or

Russian nobleman, with whom Czar Peter the Great was to dine that day. The boyard himself was present, giving his orders, and spoke to the cook about a certain dish, which was known to be Czar's favorite dish. The young Menzikoff saw that when the cook turned away, the nobleman threw into it a small white powder. As this awakened his suspicion, he paid particular attention to the dish, so that he might recognize it, and then he went out, and walked up and down before the house, until the arrival of the Czar. As soon as Menzikoff saw him, he cried out his rolls more loudly than usual, and even began to sing, and approached the Czar to make himself seen. Peter called to him, and asked him some questions, to which he answered so happily, that the prince said to him :- I will keep thee in my service. Menzikoff inclined, and accepted with joy. At dinner time, without having received he order, he entered the banquet hall, and placed himself behind the seat of Peter. When the certain dish appeared, he bent down, and whispered to him not to touch of it. Peter got up, and with a smiling countenance, under some pre tence, he took the young man into the adjourning apartment, where Menzikoff explained to him his

Upon the Czar's return to the table, the boyard offered him again of the dish, and Peter asked him to sit by his side, and invited him to eat with him. The nobleman immediately changed color, and said that it became not a subject to eat the same as the Emperor; who, seeing his embarrassment, took the plate and offered it to a dog, that swallowed all its contents. But a few moments after, he began to run and to howl, then staggered and fell, and soon expired. The boy ard was secured, but the next morning he was found dead in his bed.

Menzikoff did not have to sell rolls any longer the first step to his rapid fortune was made, and his descendants are a much esteemed and wealthy family in Russia.-Traveller.

LENGTH OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The following is extracted from an article by a sensible writer in the Christian Secretary :-

Whitefield is reported to have said, that man with the eloquence of an angel, ought not to exceed forty minutes in a sermon; and it is well known that Wesley seldom exceeded thirty. We do not suppose that a man ought to subject himthat regard ought to be had to this point, lest our good be evil spoken of. I have almost always found the last fifteen minutes of a sermon an hour speaker and the congregation. We wish also to say a word about prayer. It is admitted that public prayer meetings, in which the members of the church shall participate as the Spirit giveth utterance, are both useful and important; so much so, that a church would regard itself as dead, if it did not maintain meetings of this character. And yet, who has not seen prayer meetings so conducted as to become positively offensive and injurious? It oftens happens that one or two brethren consume the entire amount of time that ought to be devoted to such a meeting. Prayer is the last thing that should be made wearisome and tedious And yet we have known the patience of a congregation entirely exhausted, and the good influence of a meeting entirely lost, though improprieties of this kind. It is a poor shift, to say that the people ought not thus to feel, and that if they had religion enough, they would not. It would be nearer the truth to conclude that if we had religion enough, we should not weary them in making long prayers-in using vain repetitions. We have no objections to a man praying long in his closet; but we do earnestly protest against long prayers in public, save when special circumstances justify them, whether in the pulpit or prayer meeting and we believe it will generally be found true, that long public prayers are preceded by short and hasty secret ones. As a man usually preaches longest when for want of due preparation he has nothing to say, so for the same reason, it is to be feared, many pray long.

For the Herald and Journal.

A HINT TO FARMERS, NOW.

If cows are permitted to be out in the sun, even though fed on hay, their butter will be much more yellow than if they are kept housed. A gentleman told me this day, he had proved the OBSERVATOR. truth of the assertion. May 1.

Let not the first in dignity be last in duty.

TERMS OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

05 The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and care of publishing this Paper, do it solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services The profits that accrue, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence and Ver-1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published weekly, at

\$2.00 per annum, in advance.

2. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Providence, and

dence, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont Conferences, are authorized agents, to whom payment may be made.

3. All Communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor, at Boston, post paid.

4. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent, at Boston, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00 or five new subscribers.

5. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in full and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be

Vol. XVIII.

TO A CHILD, EMB

Love thy mothe Kiss and cla Hereafter she

> Love thy moth Gaze upon her And mirror Hereafter thou To meet the Gase upon her Press her lips With love th Hereafter thou

And kiss the

Press her fips

Will kiss an

O, revere her Although it l Too early, dea May snatch, O, revere her Pray for her, a That heaven For thou may's

When thou

Pray for her, a

For the Her THE YOUR After parting with t

been so kindly enterta lively interest in the w ger, for some little di with the violence of t with him every step soon gained the thick more tolerable. It ga tion from the peltings of the cold. His situation having tively comfortable, he took courage. But so soon became weary, an

a slow pace. Sometime cability of getting to h the day. But he press and then a cut down having a log cabin and few, and far between capped hills and mour through the openings, b gloomy, comfortless, the time of his parting ilv, in the morning, unt met no human being, h saw no human footster saw only the curling si lonely cottage, which g fire and covert from t was the day, that none ventured to contend wit cold, and wind, and sno of the world may think ing exempted from the mental, and spiritual affi ers, yet the self-sacrific of Christ Jesus has suff fer all things, and to en

reward on high. Sometime past mid ind weary, and hungry ferings pressed heavy home, of friends, and p no satisfaction from th provide a table in the v reflected he was ter thought of Christ in th

After this he was n that bread to eat that O, how happy! In g aware of it, upon the to sing praise to God wilderness echo with,

Ye hills and ye da Break forth into s For Jesus is bring He now went on his riding, and sometimes The love of God now

now shouted glory ! gl

man, for no human ea his voice. But it was It was now late in verity of the storm ha he came to a place w hesitated which to take road stood a small hou structions, he rode up three raps with the be door, still sitting on l heard the sound of light approaching, when op voice that sounded mo yet earnest, before h claimed, Come in, thou in! The invitation w risistible. Her eyes, fectionate hospitality spake with such angel stranger, and the har eagerly grasped his, ance that he was weld

hastened to put on the meat, while the moth The repast being Methodist minister, preach that evening nim to be the ger knowing the distance the severity of the str looking out for him, ing able to give him long and tedious a jo knees he prayed for ily, and then bid the ing him the right road

a friend in time of ne

second, but as soon

permit, he dismounte

hungry horse, went

This circumstance as one of the most r that friendly veil that defects, in view of feelings of which the and which are but se distress and commise woman pities. This an honor to the mot friend to humanity,